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SCIENCE AND FUTURE WARS.

An article on the application of scientific knowledge in regard to preparation and training for future war on land won the gold medal (military) in the prize essay contest for 1919, of the Royal United Service Institution. Its author, Brevet Col. J. F. C. Fuller, of the British army, gives many interesting and instructive details as to application of scientific methods. He deals with strategy and invention, foresight, imagination, the battle of the future, requirements of the new model army, its brains and training, etc. Colonel Fuller in his essay, which fills thirty-six pages of the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution for May, 1920, says that the two great tactical difficulties, which perpetually faced the contending armies in the "Great War," were exactly those which have faced every general in every great war throughout history, namely, "how to obtain offensive superiority and how to maintain it?" This problem may be resolved into three headings, respectively referring to the three primary elements of war as affected by the fourth—protection: (1) How to keep men alive? (2) How to keep weapons alive? (3) How to keep movement alive. The whole problem was one of "how to advance," which demanded as a necessity that the endurance of the attack should be superior to the resistance of the defense.

Anti-gas armor—the small box respirator—ruled gas out of account as a certain means of obliterating the defense. The terrific cost in casualties, reduction of endurance, by leaving the direct protection of trenches and moving across the open under artillery and machine gun fire, prevented the attacker maintaining, for any length of time, superiority of fire, and consequently of movement, and a deadlock resulted. Artillery did not produce a solution because, while it reduced the endurance of the defense by obliterating the resistance of wire and weapons within the range of the guns, it created a new resistant—the "crumpled area"—which prevented maintenance of the offense by the destruction of forward communications; the "crumpled area" became as severe an obstacle to movement as wire. The solution of these difficulties demanded the protection of the attacker from bullets, shrapnel and splinters, and the increase of road capacity, i.e., power of maintaining the attack as it advanced from its railheads and left the good roads behind it.

This solution was arrived at by combining bullet-proof armor plates with a common agricultural machine—the field or cross-country tractor, which enabled not only the addition of direct protection to be added to indirect, but the multiplication of road capacity by the power of moving off roads as well as along them. Henceforth, paradoxical as it may seem, trenches walked and roads ran away.

Development of the Tank.

The tank offered solutions to the problem of "how to obtain and maintain offensive superiority." It rendered the soldier immune from the effect of bullets, shrapnel, and shell splinters; it provided him with a mobile ammunition dump which could move across trench, wire and field; it enabled him to dispense with his legs for movement, and, by substituting for them mechanical force, to expend the whole of his muscular endurance on the manipulation of his weapons.

"The change in the art of war effected by the introduction of the petrol engine on the battlefield has been stupendous," says Colonel Fuller, "for it has opened a new epoch in the history of war to which we can find no parallel in land fighting. Not only has it reintroduced the knight in armor and so harmonized movement and security, but, by securing the soldier dynamically, it has enabled him to move statically. It has, in fact, equilibrated movement and fire and by doing so has superimposed naval tactics on land warfare; that is, it now enables the soldier, like the sailor, to discharge his weapon from a moving platform protected by a fixed shield. So colossal are the changes which this development of mechanical movement on the battlefield is likely to effect, that its very possibilities are apt to produce incredulity rather than enthusiasm in the mind of the 'old-school' soldier.

Gas Warfare.

"As the chemist has given to the army a new weapon of war, and the mechanic a new means of motion, so must the engineer give to it a new type of soldier, endowed with 'the spirit of mechanism' and equipped with the spanner. It is remarkable, indeed, to consider how completely the civilian with his knowledge of civil science, and not the soldier with his drill book, has revolutionized the entire art of warfare. Herein lies a great portent of the future: 'An army based on the civil sciences will flourish, an army neglecting them must become moribund.'

"It is quite conceivable that many gases may be discovered which will penetrate all known gas armor. As there is no reason why one man should not be able to release 100 cylinders simultaneously there is no reason why he should not release several million; in fact these might be released in England to-day electrically by a one-armed cripple sitting somewhere in Kamtchatka directly his indicator denoted a favorable wind. This individual, if he destroyed the whole of the enemy's forces would constitute the ideal army—Achilles—with an armored heel."

"In days of peace the chemist will work in his laboratory and the mechanic in his workshop and the General Staff will think out the future. Frontiers will be defended, but not as they are now; guns will be replaced by hidden reservoirs containing hundreds of thousands of tons of liquid gas. Obstacles built to impede muscular movement will vanish, defenses built to sustain muscular power and protect it will follow suit. In place of these obstacles and defenses others will appear, based no longer on the old idea of reducing muscular energy, but of hindering mechanical movement above and beneath. Centers of resistance will then take the place of the present

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day belts of trenches. These will no doubt be defended by permanent moats, mine fields and gas inundations. For friendly fleets of landships these centers will become fortified land ports in which they may seek refuge, re-victual and refit. They will also become pivots of maneuver round and between which naval strategy and tactics will be applied to land operations. Surprise attacks will be made on them; they will be blockaded by hostile fleets and relieved by friendly ones, and battles will then be won or lost on land, as they are now at sea.

The General Staff.

"The most perfect organization which exists in this world is the body of man, at the summit of which is to be found a directing organ—the brains, securely ensconced in a bone box and kept warm by a mat of hair. In an army this organ is represented by the commander and his staff. Our General Staff officers, before the Great War, worked, but did not think scientifically. They were slaves to the past, in place of being masters of the future. Had the General Staff in 1913 been furnished with a brain they would not have argued for a whole year about the trajectory of a rifle and failed to equip infantry battalions with more than two machine guns. Had they thought deeply on the most important problem in war, 'how to give blows without receiving them,' we should have had tanks twenty or more years ago. Had they even been liberal in judgment and open-minded they would not have paid so little consideration to so many of the new inventions the war eventually proved essential. The General Staff were and, in many respects, still are monastic in mind. They accept dogmas which bear but an antiquated relationship to truth and repeat rituals which belong to a dead epoch. They do so not because they lack ability and brain power—far from it—but because their ability and brain power are swamped by routine.

"As it is useless to ask a monastery to reform itself, the only practical method of initiating reform is to create outside the monasteries—Army, Navy and Air Force—a thinking 'Imperial General Staff' composed of soldiers, sailors and airmen; in fact, to institute a 'Ministry of Defense,' and to degrade the War Office, Admiralty, and H.Q. Royal Air Force from the position of three independent masters to that of three hard-working servants, living in one house and receiving orders from one master—the head of the ministry.

Training and Expansion.

"Let it well be remembered that as training is founded on tactics, its one purpose is to prepare the soldier to fight. Consequently, as tactics change, training, to be economic, must follow suit, and not only have tactics changed during the last four years, but the whole moral outlook of the nation has passed through a process of development. Consequently, there will also have to be a change in our old discipline in order to bring the new army in line with national progress.

"Every scientifically organized army must possess the power of expansion in war. Before the World War expansion did not concern us; then, when the storm broke, it swept over us like a tornado, which was scarcely a compliment to the scientific foresight of our leaders. The tornado was—men, men, men; then we found we had no weapons, so the storm blew—guns, guns, guns; shells, shells, shells. Lastly it was found that we had no means of movement, so the hurricane rose to the shriek of—railways, railways, railways, and tanks, tanks, tanks! Humbly and respectfully, what acknowledgments of military ineptitude.

"Now that the dove of peace has settled on a shell-blasted world, are we going to think in terms of men alone, in weight of human flesh, in place of speed of movement and power of hitting? Are we going to say we want so many men (the poor are always with us) and as we have so many thousands of Lewis guns, etc., in store we cannot afford to produce more efficient weapons? If we are, then indeed is the army no place for such as rate efficiency before remuneration. An obsolete army is a national danger; it is, in fact, worse than no army at all, for it lulls the nations (always ignorant of war) into a false sense of security. Therefore, let us look upon expansion not as a sudden leap from peace to war, but as a gradual evolution towards perfection.

"Had Napoleon had a company of machine guns at Waterloo he would have won that battle; had we, in 1914, had tanks we should have won this war the same year. If in 19—, or whenever the next war breaks out, we possess a weapon not millions of times superior to the enemy's as the Vickers machine gun is when compared to the musket of 1815, but, say, 500 per cent. superior, we shall win that war in a fortnight. Had we done so before this war we should probably have saved 600,000 lives and £8,000,000,000 of money. This sum at five per cent. represents £400,000,000 a year; a million or two spent yearly on the design of tanks alone, would not, therefore, appear to be either an extravagant or uneconomical investment."

GERMAN PROBLEMS IN GAS TRAINING.

That the Germans had serious troubles of their own over the psychology of gas training and also that they were using mustard gas nearly eleven months before the Allies began using it, is pointed out by Mr. Ray B. Compton, Chemical Warfare Service, U.S.A., in the issue of Chemical Warfare of June 24, of which he is editor. He further says: "During that time, for purpose of morale, if not sheer boastfulness the Germans told their men that mustard gas could not be made by the Allies; that it was by far the worst thing the war had produced—and in that statement they were correct—and that they would win the war with it, in which statement they were far from correct. When the Allies began sending it back to them they had to reverse their teachings and tell their men that mustard gas was no worse than anything else, that they needn't be afraid of it and that their masks and other protective appliances gave full protection against it. They thus had a problem in psychology which they never succeeded in fully solving. Indeed, there is no question but that the growing fear of gas in the minds of the German is one of the reasons that prompted him to his early capitulation."

JAPANESE CRUISER ARRIVES AT PORTLAND.

The Japanese armored cruiser Kasuga, Capt. H. Teraoka, arrived at Portland, Me., July 3, to represent Japan at the Maine centennial celebration. She made the voyage of 14,000 miles without particular incident, and looked in fine shape. She has a speed of twenty knots, and her main battery consists of four 8-inch guns. She has a water line length of 337 feet, and since running aground in 1914 in the Dutch East Indies, she has undergone extensive repairs.

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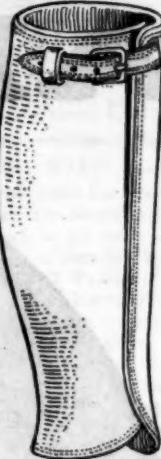
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HISTORY OF BRITISH NAVAL OPERATIONS.

Official History of the War: Naval Operations, Vol. 1, by Sir Julian S. Corbett (Longmans, Green and Co.: New York). This first volume of the official history of Great Britain's maritime part in the World War is the result of a promise made by Premier Asquith in June, 1916, in Parliament that the government had decided to publish an official history dealing with the various aspects of the war "as soon as possible after the close of the war." Sir Julian S. Corbett, the leading British writer on naval history and strategy, has been selected to write the British navy's participation in the war and he announces in the preface to this volume that "it is hoped the whole work may be completed in four or possibly five volumes." He also states that the effect of the naval operations in the war on sea-borne trade is to be the subject of a separate section of the work, written by C. Ernest Fayle, and Archibald Hurd is preparing a volume devoted to "The Merchant Navy."

Sir Julian's first volume covers the period up to and including the battle of the Falklands and is a popular work in contradistinction to the type of naval history that may be best described as technical. It begins with a description of the pre-war conditions regarding the defense of the east coast of Great Britain and gives more details of the conflict of opinion over those defenses than appears in Admiral Jellicoe's book. It is here that Sir Julian gives one of those striking and original strategic conceptions that are so marked a feature of his great work, "The Seven Years' War," and which aroused the sincere admiration of Admiral Mahan. In the main

this writer's descriptions of the leading engagements covered in this volume are much like those in previous British and American naval histories. But he has added many details that could only come from having the fullest access to the official records of the Admiralty and also from publication after war had ended.

Striking illustrations of new matter in the volume are to be found in the elaborate account of Admiral Cradock's first search in West Indian waters for the German cruisers Dresden and Karlsruhe in July, 1914; in details of the orders sent to Cradock antecedent to the Coronel fight, and the action of Heligoland, Aug. 28, 1914. In the description of the Coronel engagement Corbett brings out the fact that Admiral Cradock realized his ships were not fit to engage the Germans successfully and urged that the depredations of the Karlsruhe should be ignored until a ship of superior speed could be sent to meet her. It is also related that just previous to the engagement Lord Fisher had been installed as First Sea Lord at the British Admiralty and as soon as he learned of the condition of affairs in Cradock's squadron he dispatched messages not only endeavoring to improve them, but also ordering Cradock not to act without the Canopus. But the message never reached Cradock, and the defeat of the British by Von Spee was the result.

The account of the Heligoland fight will have a technical interest for naval officers, since it shows, with a minuteness of detail hitherto not made public, what confusion can result in a sea fight when thick mists hang over the scene of operations. There are moments in this description when the confusion is so bewildering as to be almost comic. In view of the recent controversy as to mine-laying in connection with the anti-submarine work, it is interesting to read here that after the Ger-

man submarines began breaking through the "Dover defense" Admiral Jellicoe was forced to admit that the planting of a mine field immediately to the northward of the Straits of Dover was a necessary safeguard. Once it is admitted that mine fields are good in one place it is logical they are good everywhere they can be sown and watched. And yet it was four years before Captain Belknap and his mine-laying squadron laid the great northern mine barrage.

Sir Julian keeps his narrative free from any suspicion of criticism of any of the engagements or of the Admiralty's conduct of the war at sea. He believes that England was prepared for the war. On this point he writes: "Amongst the many false impressions that prevailed when, after the lapse of a century, we found ourselves involved in a great war, not the least erroneous is the belief that we were not prepared for it. Whether the scale on which we prepared was as large as the signs of the times called for, whether we did right to cling to our long-tried system of a small army and a large navy, are questions that will long be debated; but, given the scale which we deliberately chose to adopt, there is no doubt that the machinery for setting our forces in action had reached an ordered completeness in detail that has no parallel in our history." Accompanying the volume in a separate case are eighteen admirable maps and charts illustrating the actions and operations.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Wind and Blue Water, by Laura Armistead Carter (The Corshill Co.: Boston). In a small volume the author has collected a number of poems written at various times, a few of which are concerning the World War. Of these "Neutral," "Our Exhibition: Cartoons of Louis Raemaekers," "Barred Zones," "Quentin," "The Greater Loss," "After Plato" and "The Spirit of America Answers" are among the best.

Talks with T. R., from the Diaries of John J. Leary, Jr. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: New York). The author is a newspaper man who, in his professional capacity, saw much of Theodore Roosevelt. He recorded in diaries many confidential conversations with the noted American, which he says he carefully transcribed. He had intended placing these "in some such resting place as Harvard College library, where in after years students seeking material for theme or thesis might find something of value," but after Mr. Roosevelt's death he decided to publish the talks before they became tradition. Conversations on various subjects from religion to devil fishing, and about many men from John L. Sullivan, prize fighter, to Kaiser Wilhelm and William H. Taft are given. Of Rear Admiral R. D. Evans's famous world cruise with ships of the Navy Mr. Roosevelt is quoted as saying: "I said to Evans, 'Admiral, I am very fond of you, but if you or your ships are surprised in port or at sea, don't come back to me. Seek no trouble, take no chances, don't be surprised.' to which the Admiral replied, 'Mr. President, if I am surprised I won't come back.'" Mr. Roosevelt's abstention from criticism of Secretary of State Alger during the Spanish-American War, when he criticized so many others in the McKinley administration, was explained by him as follows: "Some persons may have wondered why it was I never criticized General Alger. The explanation is simple—whenever I found myself up against some foolish bureaus chief whose love for red tape would block me fitting out my regiment [the Rough Riders] I'd go to Alger and he'd give me what I wanted. Thus I wanted modern rifles using smokeless powder. The then Chief of Ordnance advised that I take old-fashioned Springfield using black powder. He said the smoke would hide us from the enemy. I could not convince him this was bad judgment so I went to Alger. He fixed us up immediately. That is why you never heard of my saying anything against the old General. Anyway, others said quite enough." The work contains many illustrations.

"Reminiscences of a Boy in Blue," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is by Henry Murray Calvert, Past Commander, U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Dept. N.Y., G.A.R. The volume presents an interestingly written narrative of three years' service in the armies of the Potomac, the Gulf and the Cumberland, during the war for the preservation of the Union. These reminiscences were written long ago, while the events were fresh in the author's memory, and they present a picture of warfare in the Sixties that will be a valuable lesson especially for young people of the present generation. As the author says in a prefatory note, the Civil War was "a square standup fight in the open by men against men. Women and children were not hurt; non-combatants were not wantonly molested; war prisoners were not mutilated. Lawlessness for its own sake was frowned on by Union officers. The seeds of hate were not wickedly sown."

British Airships—Past, Present and Future, by George Whale (John Lane Co.: New York). The author, who served as major in the Royal Air Force, British army, during the World War, discusses, as the title of the work indicates, various types of British airships from their inception up to the present time and tells of the progress made in their production. These include army and navy craft. In referring to the opposition which some of the earlier British aviation enthusiasts met from their own countrymen he cites the case of one man who told an inventor that "if we had been meant to fly God would have given us wings." He deplored the unpreparedness of Great Britain in the direction of aircraft when the World War commenced, but takes pride in the quick progress that was made to meet the enemy in the air. Of the future of the military airship he says, in part: "Unless all war is from henceforth to cease—a most improbable supposition, when the violence of human nature is considered—aircraft will be, in the future, almost the most important arm. Owing to its speed there will not be that period of waiting for the concentration and marching of the armies of the past, but the nation resolved on war will be able to strike its blow, and that a very powerful and terrible one, within a few hours of the rupture of negotiations. Every nation, to be prepared to counter such a blow, must be possessed of adequate resources, and unless the enormous expense is incurred of maintaining in peace a huge establishment of aircraft and personnel, other methods must be adopted of possessing both of these available for war while employed in peace for other purposes." The book contains many photographs and other illustrations.

The title of the book by the former commander-in-chief of the German High Sea Fleet, Admiral Reinhold Scheer, reviewed in our issue of June 19, page 1290, is "Germany's High Sea Fleet in the World War." It is published by Cassell and Co., London.

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20 VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS NOTE THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS ORGANIZATION.

While the final plans for the organization of the Officers' Reserve Corps in accordance with the act of June 4 may not be approved for adoption for many months, because of the provision requiring that the committee which shall formulate all policies shall be composed of equal numbers of General Staff officers and Reserve officers designated by the governors of states and territories, the General Staff has not put this matter aside awaiting the appointment of these Reserve officers who shall act on the committee. In fact the General Staff is taking all the preliminary steps necessary to place before this organization committee all information it may require during the consideration of policies related to personnel, distribution and training, appointment, assignment, promotion and discharge. Chiefs of all arms, services, bureaus and departments are being consulted on these details of organization, and it may be said that the new chiefs of Infantry and Cavalry, when appointed, will take an active and important part in matters of personnel in the Officers' Reserve Corps and as to the allocation of Reserve officers to units convenient in geographical location. Officers commissioned in the Reserve Corps may rest assured that the General Staff will provide the committee with every facility and encouragement for the adoption of an elastic organization and will expedite the work of planning the organization.

Quartermaster Reserve Classification.

The Quartermaster Corps has adopted and put into operation a system of classifying the Q.M. Reserve officers which seems to be as nearly perfect and complete as it is possible to devise. A questionnaire sent to all Q.M. Reserve officers has been answered in the majority of cases, and from these replies embracing the salient facts in the life of each officer, his education, military service, business in civil life, knowledge of foreign languages, etc., a classified filing system which supplies instantly any information as to a single officer or a group of officers has been built up. This card index is so arranged by name, particular branch, duties a man is capable of performing, that it can supply the quartermaster personnel for any unit with the least possible delay, and it puts the Quartermaster Corps instantly in touch with the specialists in the multifarious activities of the corps. It is merely necessary to extract a certain number of cards to furnish the quartermaster units for a supply depot, salvage depot, cemeterial unit, or a company, as the case may be, and to mobilize any of these Reserve units in any geographical location. This supplies a quick acting machine for mobilization and by the use of serial numbers the officers mobilized will know exactly where they are to go and the commanding officer at the mobilization point will know just what officers are to be mobilized at that point. In addition, if it is desired to get an officer for any occupation the file supplies that officer instantly, and should he be transferred from one unit to another it merely requires the transfer of a card in the file, which is cross-indexed by qualification, by rank, and by name. The entire outfit is so compact that it is confined to less than twenty square feet of floor space.

Flying Certificates for Reserve Officers.

Instructions recently issued by the Air Service to commanding officers of all Air Service activities invite attention to orders which require officers of the Reserve who are airplane pilots to submit satisfactory evidence that they have passed the required physical examinations. The instructions state that great care will be taken by commanding officers to see that Reserve officers properly identify themselves and that flight surgeons also require similar identification before proceeding with examina-

tions. Attention is invited to the fact that former officers are not entitled to flights or examinations unless they have actually accepted commissions in the Reserve Corps. In order that no unnecessary hardship may be placed on officers applying for permission to take practice flights, such officers as may take the required physical examination and whose examination does not show defects disqualifying them will be considered qualified for flying pending certification of physical examination by the chief surgeon, Air Service, and return of certificate to the station at which it was issued. Under no conditions will defects be waived and officers not physically qualified be allowed to fly. On qualification a certificate will be issued by the Chief of Air Service showing that the officer is physically fit for flying for a period of six months. This certificate, together with the official identification card, will be presented to the commanding officers of Air Service fields when applying for practice flights in government aircraft.

NOTES OF THE AIR SERVICES.

Reorganization of Army Air Service.

Officers of the Air Service of the Army are appearing before the board which is to recommend tables of organization under provisions of the Act of June 4. A plan of reorganization for this specialized arm, which is allotted 1,514 officers and 16,000 enlisted men inclusive of 2,500 flying cadets, has been readily adjusted on the basis of the War Department's request that the Air Service have a strength of 21,000 officers and enlisted men. In the meantime recruiting is going on at a satisfactory pace, so that when the Air Service plans are approved by the War Department the work of actually putting into force these plans will be readily accomplished. Interest naturally centers on the question of the selection of a chief in the rank of major general and one assistant with the rank of brigadier general. It is generally believed that the present director, Brig. Gen. Charles T. Menoher, U.S.A., will be among the seven brigadier generals to be promoted to major general, and that he will be appointed chief of Air Service, but among officers at Air Service headquarters there appears to be no well defined indication as to the selection of an assistant chief.

Argentina Does Not Need Aviators.

The American Consul General at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has notified the Secretary of State that Argentina is not in need of American aviators, in order to inform aviators who are making inquiries as to opportunity in that country. The reason for the lack of opportunity is that Argentina now has officers in France studying aviation, and that it is the plan to utilize these officers as instructors in the Argentine military schools as soon as they terminate their studies abroad.

Balloon Target for Aerial Gunnery.

The balloon construction class of the vocational school at Lee Hall, Va., has completed a target balloon designed for use in aerial gunnery practice. The balloon is an elongated sphere having a vertical axis of eighteen feet and a maximum horizontal diameter of twelve feet. A cloth target is suspended below the balloon, which will be used either as a stationary or movable target for the purpose of giving machine gunners practice from airplanes. The balloon will be towed by a motor vehicle.

Army Airmen Discover Lake in Panama.

To the 7th Aero Squadron, U.S.A., based on France Field, C.Z., belongs the credit of discovering the first fresh water lake to be found in Panama. While on a reconnaissance flight to locate a lake in the mountains of Ancon, R.P., the Army fliers found a lake about fifteen miles from Chame bay and eight miles from the Pacific coast which is not shown on any map. A landing field was located near the lake, but as one of the airplanes was experiencing motor trouble a landing was not attempted. The fliers landed at Bejucum, R.P., where the natives presented them with large bouquets of native flowers. These natives, it was found, were endeavoring to learn the English language with the assistance of an instructor.

Military Development Aiding Business.

How aeronautical development in the air services of the Army and Navy is helping solve some of the problems of big commercial concerns was recently aptly illustrated in Washington during the visit of the representatives of a Canadian lumber concern which owns more than a million and a half acres of lumber land in Canada. This representative was in Washington for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to aerial photographic survey. His corporation has been utilizing an airplane experimentally in connection with this work and is so pleased with the results obtained that it is purchasing better equipment. In fact, the corporation had authorized its representative to purchase the best equipment for photographic survey from the air regardless of cost, and as this best had been developed by the U.S. Army and Navy he was in Washington to learn where he could make purchases.

Navy Balloon for International Race.

Contracts have been awarded by the Navy Department for seven balloons, one balloon of 80,000 cubic feet capacity, for use as the U.S. Navy entry in the international balloon race this year. Three of the balloons will be of 35,000 cubic feet and three of 19,000 cubic feet capacity, the latter for use at stations. Contract for the gas cells for Fleet Airship No. 1, building at Philadelphia and Lakehurst, has also been awarded. Comdr. Ralph D. Weyerbacher, Construction Corps, U.S.N., who

has been on duty at the Lakehurst station, has sailed for Germany to spend some time at the Zeppelin works in the study of the German method of airship construction.

Navy Planes Spotting for Fish.

A regular fish patrol operating from the naval air station at Hampton Roads, Va., has been inaugurated and each morning at 5 o'clock a flying boat carrying pilot, radio operator and "fish spitter" leaves the station to aid fishing craft. The grounds from Assateague to Currituck are covered and it is stated that fish have been sighted each day and fishing vessels directed to the schools. In two instances the fishing vessels were directed to large schools of menaden and made record catches.

Aerological Service at Panama Canal.

Aerological service which will be of much convenience to ships operating in the vicinity of the Panama Canal is being extended by the Navy's Aerological Section. With the opening of the new Navy radio station at Cayey, San Juan, and the assignment of aerological officers to Coco Solo, C.Z., and Santo Domingo, plans are now complete for the transmission of all Caribbean reports by radio to Washington and to Coco Solo and Santo Domingo. Further arrangements are being made to have reports from Bluefields, Nicaragua, and Swan Island transmitted to Coco Solo, and in addition to have the meteorological service of the Canal Zone, which is under the Canal Commission, take on and transmit such additional observation as needed for aviation operations in the zone. Coco Solo will also arrange to have ships passing through the canal transmit weather reports from the Caribbean and Pacific after leaving the canal.

Construction for Navy Aviation.

Contracts for construction in connection with Navy aviation have recently been awarded for work to be done at seven stations. For one power plant building, two buildings for quarters for married officers, one building for bachelors' quarters, one foreman's house and one auxiliary shop at Lakehurst, N.J., the \$477,000 bid of the Hughes-Foulkroft Company was accepted; time for completion, eight months. The contract for power plant equipment at Lakehurst was awarded the Lord Construction Co. for \$390,205; time for completion, ten months. At Pensacola, Fla., work of erecting kite balloon hangar, erecting a 100,000-cubic-foot gas holder, construction of foundation for eight 3-inch guns, will be done by C. H. Turner in 130 days at \$41,308; the contract also including the dismantling of hydrogen generating equipment at Key West. At Gould Island, Narragansett Bay, R.I., a kite balloon hangar and wood pier will be constructed by Hyde & Baxter at a cost of \$34,000; time, four months. At the Washington Navy Yard the latter firm will also make alterations to the aeromarine engine testing laboratory at \$14,990; time, 140 days. The contract for extending the railway at Rockaway Beach station, N.Y., was awarded to A. M. Hazel at \$11,873; time, three months. Contract for ground lines at Hampton Roads, Va., was awarded to John R. Proctor for \$19,380; time, 125 days. The contract for a revolving landing platform for seaplanes at this station was taken by Hyde & Baxter for \$49,800; time, five months. At Quantico, Va., a storehouse, a kite balloon hanger and construction of a garage were contracted for by the McLean Construction Co. at \$42,000; time, five months. Incidentally, the entire sum of \$300,000 appropriated for expenses related to R-38, rigid dirigible building in England, for training and housing, in the Naval Appropriation act for 1920 has been obligated.

HEALTH OF OUR TROOPS.

Health conditions among troops in the United States for the week ending June 25 were reported as excellent by the office of the Surgeon General under date of June 30. The admission and non-effective rates showed a slight decline from the low rates of the previous week. The incidence of communicable diseases was unusually low. There were no new cases of pneumonia, scarlet fever, meningitis, diphtheria, dysentery, or typhoid reported and but fourteen cases of measles. Malaria, with seventeen new cases, shows a slight increase over the week before. There were eleven new cases of this disease reported from the Southern Department, of which seven were from the Brownsville district. Six new cases of measles were reported from Camp Dodge and four from Camp Taylor. The death rate for disease was practically the same as the previous week. Of nine deaths from disease reported, two were due to tuberculosis and one to pneumonia. Among the American Forces in Germany health conditions continued excellent. There were six new cases of pneumonia, three of malaria, influenza 2, diphtheria 3, mumps 10, impetigo 1 and scabies 11, reported during the week. One death from disease was reported from among these forces.

COAST AND GEODETIC ALLOWANCES.

The Comptroller decides that the right to receive treatment in naval hospitals is a privilege rather than an allowance and, therefore, that officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey are not entitled to the benefits of the naval hospitals under the act of May 18, 1920, which provides that they shall receive "the same pay and allowances as officers of the Navy" of like relative rank. It follows that Coast and Geodetic Survey officers are not subject to the duty of contributing to the maintenance of the naval hospitals by having twenty cents per month deducted from their pay.

MARINE OFFICERS WRITE ABOUT THE SERVICE.

Major Earl H. Ellis, U.S.M.C., who served with distinction overseas, writes interestingly and amusingly of "Liaison in the World War," in the June issue of the Marine Corps Gazette. He says, in part: "There is nothing particularly objectionable in giving unusual, musical names to commonplace things, except that, oftentimes, when it is done many people (you would be surprised at the number) will insist upon treating them with undue importance and sometimes as entirely new." In criticizing the value of different forms of liaison in active service he says: "With the possible exception of the ouija board, every known means of communication was issued to combat units [in the A.E.F.]: radios, telegraphs, telephones, motors, mounts, dogs, carrier pigeons, pyrotechnics, projectors, panels, flags, etc. It was my good fortune (or misfortune) to observe at one time or another, while attached to an Infantry brigade or lesser unit, most of these methods being used either in defensive or offensive battle. Never during a battle, within my knowledge, did a field message sent by radio outstrip the same message, dispatched at the same time, by courier or runner. My impression of the serviceability of the radio in offensive operations may best be imparted by comparing it to that of a lady runner (had there been any); both need an undue amount of paraphernalia to keep them going and both are inclined to leak information. Carrier pigeons and dogs belong to the radio class, but at the foot of the list. Pigeons were observed twice being used on three separate occasions; twice as message carriers and once as food. Only once did I observe a dog carrying a message in actual battle. The telephone was the standby of command in both offensive and defensive operations. The runner was the man who put the 'tel' in telephone during battle. Motor couriers were a valuable adjunct in all operations. Mount d couriers were used comparatively little and would have been used to a less extent had the motor transport been adequate. Visual signals were put to good use. There was a tendency to overburden combat units with means of communication which they did not need and for the service of which they were forced to divert badly needed personnel and transportation. Combat liaison, as in the case of liaison officers, was carried to an extreme." Major E. N. McClellan, U.S.M.C., continues his series about the activities of the marines in France and also writes about "American marines in Siberia during the World War." Major B. Puryear, Jr., U.S.M.C., discusses the "Supply of an Infantry Division in Active Operations," and Lieut. Col. Henry C. Davis, U.S.M.C., the "Indoctrination of Latin-American Service." There are a number of interesting Professional Notes and photographs of Sitka, Alaska, the site of a former marine post, as well as other illustrations.

DISCUSSION ON THE TRAINING OF TROOPS.

Col. Henry A. Finch, Corps of Engrs, U.S.A., who commanded the 6th Engineers in the A.E.F. and was engineer officer of the 3d Division, A.E.F., writes on "Some Practical Points on the Training of Troops," in the May-June issue of The Military Engineer. The article is discussed in the same issue by a number of officers of the Corps of Engineers, including Col. M. J. McDonough, who commanded the 11th Engineers in the A.E.F., and was engineer officer, 3d Division, A.E.F.; Col. J. L. Schley, who was in command of the 307th Engineers, division engineer, 82d Division, and corps engineer, 5th Corps, A.E.F.; Lieut. Col. Lytle Brown, formerly brigadier general, Chief of War Plans Division; Major E. J. Atkinson, who commanded the 1st and also the 30th Engineers, A.E.F.; Major R. G. Moses, who was in command of the 601st Engineers and commandant of Candidates' School, A.E.F., and Capts. C. P. Gross, former colonel of the 318th Engineers, A.E.F., and E. C. Kelton. Colonel Finch, after observing that "all engineer regiments in the Regular Service are now at a low strength, in some cases the entire enrollment of the regiment totaling only about 100 men," adds: "This means that should these organizations be finally recruited to full strength, the situation as regards training the large draft of new men will closely approximate the condition which existed throughout the summer and autumn of 1917, when ninety per cent. of the men were recruits and the burden of the training was borne by a small nucleus of the personnel that had seen service. The difference is that while in 1917 the prospects for immediate war service acted as a wonderful inspiration, the training nowadays lacks that great stimulus and consequently, the burden thrown upon the instructor will, in many respects, be heavier." The Colonel then presents some notes on the practical training of engineer troops, including the training of recruits, target practice and trade schools. The officers who discuss the suggestion offered by Colonel Finch agree with him, in the main, although Captain Gross, differing on one or two points, says: "I do not share Colonel Finch's hope that recruits will come to the Regular Army in such large numbers that the conditions of training will approximate those that obtained in 1917-1918. Under a system of military training, however, these conditions would again prevail." He adds: "Colonel Finch's points are, in the main, concurred in. However, I am not inclined to be so kindly. I would not encourage my officers to 'pass the time of day' to the men. Nor would I permit recruits to choose what they would do first where they had two or more things to do. It has been my experience that the familiarity of the recruit has to be curbed rather than encouraged."

THE PROPOSED NEW YORK SERVICE CLUBHOUSE.

Following a luncheon given recently by Col. John W. Prentiss at the Recess Club, New York city, a group of prominent men who for years have been actively interested in the progressive development of the Army and Navy, pledged themselves to life membership in the Army and Navy Club of America. Together they will form a life membership committee, pledged to assist in carrying out the organization's plan to build in New York city a \$3,000,000 Service clubhouse and officers' memorial hall. Members of the committee are: Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., retired, president of the club; Col. William J. Nicholson, U.S.A., and the following former emergency officers: Brig. Gen. Samuel McRoberts, Col. Francis L. Robbins, Jr., Col. David M. Goodrich, Colonel Prentiss, Major Francis M. Weld, Major Frederick H. Payne and H. C. Washburn. With 200,000 officers who served in the World War eligible to membership, the club, it is believed, will be one of the largest in the world. The building will contain 400 bedrooms and a large dormitory equipped with cots. According to Capt. Stephen N. Bobo, executive director of the movement, the memorial feature of the clubhouse will be predominant. Each officer who died in service

will be individually memorialized, and the records of the war preserved for all time. Through the co-operation of the adjutants general in each state and others the club has been able to compile a record with biographical data on the civil and military life of 1,200 dead and more than 10,000 wounded. Efforts are being made to add to this and make the list the most authentic on record. Questionnaires are being sent to families with the request that they fill out and return to organization headquarters, 261 Madison Avenue, New York city. Colonel Nicholson, Rear Admiral John D. McDonald, U.S.N., and ex-Col. Elisha E. Garrison have been named as a committee to represent the club in the organization work. The expense of the preliminary work has been met by a number of prominent men, including J. P. Morgan, Henry P. Davison, former Col. John W. Prentiss and former Brig. Gens. Samuel McRoberts and Guy E. Tripp.

ARMY WANTS NO UNDESERVABLE RECRUITS.

Capt. Hugh H. Broadhurst, Cav., U.S.A., commanding Recruit Depot Ft. Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., has written to the superintendent of the Alabama Boys' Industrial School at East Lake, Ala., protesting against an attempt to enlist in the Army a young man of bad character. The would-be recruit, Edgar Dodson, brought a letter from the superintendent, D. M. Weakley, stating that he had been paroled from the school "for the purpose of joining the U.S. Army." In reply Captain Broadhurst wrote, in part: "I cannot appeal too strongly to your sense of justice and fairness to desist from entertaining the idea that the Army is an asylum for the type of men represented by Dodson. It is not believed that Dodson had any object other than telling the truth when he stated to me that he had been dismissed from the Navy for stealing; that he was in your institution for burglary and grand larceny. In reenlisting our peace-time Army we are trying to make it as attractive as possible to men in every walk of life, and it is not our purpose to subject them to the companionship of thieves and burglars, if it can be possibly avoided. There is no doubt that service in the Army would improve that type of young man, but at the same time I do not care to introduce it among the men that are trying to better themselves. If you have young men that are being held simply for education and control, and not confined for the commission of any crime or misdemeanor; or if young men discharged from your institution have benefited by their experience theretofore and have become steady and reliable, held worthy employment, etc., the Army will, if desired, investigate such cases and decide each one on its merits. The Army has no place for chronic offenders and if, for any reason, parents or other persons seek to secure the release of inmates, bearing reputations similar to Dodson's, for the purpose of securing their enlistment in the Army, it is requested that such applications be denied. Any publicity that you can afford this letter will be greatly appreciated, as the Army wants everyone to know that its standards are high."

MEMORIAL OF HARVARD WORLD WAR DEAD.

The first volume of Memoirs of the Harvard Dead, prepared by M. A. De Wolfe Howe, appointed by the president and fellows of Harvard College to arrange a series of memoirs of the men whose names are inscribed on the Harvard roll of honor, has made its appearance. In this first volume are included only those thirty men whose deaths occurred before the United States entered the World War. As the book explains in a preface, "They were the vanguard, the men who sealed with their blood the pledge of that overwhelming sentiment in favor of the Allies which in time was to make our country an active participant in the fight. They deserve a volume to themselves. Those who give their all before anything is asked must be held in separate remembrance and gratitude." The list includes Alan Seeger, Norman Prince, George Williamson, E. D. Stone, André Chéronnet-Champollion, H. Marion-Crawford, Calvin W. Day, C. T. Brodrick, H. G. Byng, Henry F. Farnsworth, Charles R. Cross, Jr., A. H. Ramsay, G. S. Taylor, A. M. Cleghorn, C. C. Whitman, M. A. Gaunt, V. E. Chapman, C. F. Maxwell, Henry A. Coit, R. E. Pelissier, J. C. Stairs, D. P. Starr, W. S. Lacey, E. S. Sortwell, E. A. L. Shortt, H. R. D. Simpson, H. B. Lines, Lord Gorrell (Henry Gorrell Barnes), Addison Leech Bliss, H. M. Suckley. A photograph of each man, together with a brief obituary, is given.

BRITISH COMMENT ON THE TORPEDOPLANE.

The Naval-Military Record (British) in its issue of June 2 in an editorial comment on "Naval Flying," after complaining that the Air Ministry is devoting too much attention to the development of military flying or too little to the requirements of the Navy, says: "It is too early to form a definite opinion on the value of air power in land and sea power, respectively, and no one can predict which service will benefit most by the development of aircraft. But there are certain obvious possibilities in aviation from the naval point of view, which call for close study and intensive experiment. There is, for example, the torpedoplane, a weapon which promises to be of enormous value both for offense and defense, and which may ultimately displace surface torpedo vessels of every description. We are not always in agreement with Admiral Sir Percy Scott; but we think he is right in saying that had either side possessed fifty torpedoplanes at Jutland, one of the two fleets would never have returned home." The editorial then discusses the flying boat as a bombing machine for submarines.

FOREIGN POSTAGE REQUIRED TO U.S. EMBASSY, JAPAN.

Lieut. Col. A. G. Gillespie, C.A.C., U.S.A., assistant military attaché at the American Embassy at Tokio, Japan, writes that the embassy is constantly receiving official letters from the United States, on which there is no postage. "Each of such letters," he adds, "costs ten cents gold as a minimum, whether we want the letter or not (nearly always we do not want it). Such letters require only five cents gold for postage in the United States. This morning I received a rather bulky letter from the War Risk Insurance Bureau, which cost me twenty-five cents gold, for the privilege of opening it. The contents of this letter I did not ask for and I did not want. Our friends might also be reminded that foreign postage is five cents gold, and not two cents. But in such cases we are glad to pay the postage which might be due for the pleasure which the letters give us."

WAR WORK, ORDNANCE DISTRICT OFFICES.

By direction of Major Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., a historical record has been prepared and just printed of the achievements of the district offices of the Ordnance Department during the World War and the period following the signing of the armistice. It is in the form of a handbook, which was prepared by Clark B. Firestone, of the historical branch, executive section, office of the Chief of Ordnance, from the official records of the district offices, supplemented by information from other sources. It is printed at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. It reveals many interesting details of the manner in which the establishment of the district offices and their operation were effected. Although particular attention is directed to the workings of the offices in the New York zone, consideration is also given to others.

The observation is made in the introduction that "It would be interesting but perhaps profitless speculation to conjecture what would have happened at and to Washington had no district offices been set up in the different sections of the country to handle at their source the matters which otherwise would have rolled, in upon the National Capital from every quarter of the horizon. It profits more to consider the achievement of the district offices on the positive side, to appraise what they did rather than what they averted." The fact is stated that "on Nov. 1, 1918, ten days before the armistice, the number of live contracts outstanding was 13,233, and the sum they carried was \$5,198,322,836. This suggests the task of contract settlements which the district offices attacked." Referring to the subject of Army officers who were required, by the nature of the work of the district offices, to take orders from civilian officers, the book says:

"To a degree unusual in Government work the personality of the district chiefs has been built into the two-fold performance of the offices they conducted. As before stated, everything depended on getting the right sort of men. The novel venture of setting up these offices at a distance from Washington and placing them in charge of civilian chiefs whose commanding officers wore the uniform at the National Capital, and who were themselves commanding officers for other men wearing the uniform in their own areas, was justified by results. So far as known this amphibious authority was questioned only once. An officer in a district who had been recently commissioned from civil life said to his district chief that he had studied Army regulations and could find in them no warrant or precedent for his taking any order from a civilian. This was the reply:

"Maybe you are right. But the Secretary of War issues orders to officers and gets away with it. Regardless of regulations, won't you take orders from me anyway?"

"Sure I will," was the reply, and the only incident of challenge to the authority of the civilian chiefs passed.

"The relations of the district chiefs to the men at Washington and to each other constitute a story personal, as much as official, but the personal is pertinent to the record only so far as it had a bearing upon results. These chiefs were veteran business men, habituated to the exercise of authority and accustomed to speak their minds. They continued to do both, and indeed were retained in a civilian estate so that they could do both. Their own sense of business system, together with the use of identical forms, assured uniformity and the necessary team work. But all chiefs exercised a considerable discretion as to matters in their areas of which they had advantage of close-hand knowledge.

"Several of them have declared that they would have been at least court-martialed if they had worn the uniform. As civilians they could interpret, expostulate and strenuously recommend, and so they did as occasion seemed to demand. They carried the same attitude into their other contacts. A number of them were skeptical as to the benefits of applying civil service restrictions to a period and a job of urgency, particularly when it meant, as in some cases it did, that for a time they met district office pay rolls in part out of their own pockets. This episode is typified in the determined campaign of a chief to have an auburn-haired stenographer doing government work placed upon a government pay roll."

Elsewhere the book states: "What the record of the Ordnance Department of the Army shows incidentally is that the lessons of experience were bettered but not reversed; that it was well that Britain held the seas and the Allies the line while America got ready, and that any appraisal of reciprocal services rendered must include the indispensable services of the powers which loaned American plants their designs and their experts. With this acknowledgment it is proper to go on to the general statement that although the armistice came when some of the largest results had just begun to show, nevertheless America, in addition to semi-finished material sent abroad, had more than replaced its borrowings of finished matériel from its Allies, that it had made more guns than it had received and more artillery ammunition than it had expended, and that it had reached a production rate in machine guns, rifles, smokeless powder and high explosives far beyond that of any friend or foe. In the last three months of the war America made more gun bodies than Great Britain in the same period, more unfilled rounds of artillery ammunition than France, nearly as much high explosives as Britain and France combined, fifty per cent. more smokeless powder than Britain and France combined, more machine guns and machine rifles than Britain and France combined, more small arms ammunition than Britain and twice as much as France, and nearly twice as many shoulder rifles as Britain and France combined. The comparative statement may be made without prejudice, because Canada also was working for America, because allied aid and counsel figured markedly in most of the items of American production, and because allied arms had raised a fence of steel behind which America, as a great factory within its own inclosure, could work without interruption."

Of the work of women employees of the Ordnance Department, as compared with men, it is said: "As between men and women a disproportionate amount of the hazardous work, such as making cartridges and loading grenades and fuses and artillery ammunition, was performed by the latter. Considering the relative number of men and women munition workers and the hazards encountered in proportion thereto, it is fair to say that the average woman took at least four chances of injury to life and limb to the average man's one. The number 4 must be repeated in inverse relation in a further comparison. Her industrial absenteeism and nomadism were to her brother's about as 1 to 4, and her daily production in some cases perhaps one-fourth larger. Her war service illustrated to a distinguished degree woman's essential conservatism; her contentment under routine, her fidelity to a task, and her ability to visualize a cause in

terms of a machine. If war may be described as deadly work and the term made to cover duty behind the line, then the record of the woman munition worker in America offers whimsical support to Mr. Kipling's contention that the female of the species is more deadly than the male."

The book is a high testimonial to the very important work of the Ordnance Department during the war and to the excellent manner in which it was accomplished.

FRENCH NAVAL PROGRESS.
(From Our French Correspondent.)

Marine Budget for 1920.

France's marine budget for 1920 amounts to nearly \$200,000,000, the bulk of which is absorbed by the upkeep of the personnel of the fleet 60,000 men and of the ports militaires and state arsenals yet occupying over 40,000 hands. A small outlay is devoted to the completion of submersibles of 1,000 tons of the highly successful Dupuy de Lôme type and of submarine mine layers of 500 tons that are, for the first time, being built by private yards instead of at ports militaires, without mentioning avisos and gunboats of 700-850 tons intended as Contre-sousmarins and now used as canonnieres d'escaires and canonnieres coloniales.

The actual Minister of Marine, Monsieur Landry (aged forty-six) had previously achieved distinction as a university professor. He is the sixth minister since 1914, this continual change in the direction being a weak point of the French navy. He is a devout believer in the doctrine of "la jeune école" as expressed by the late Admiral Aube: "Success against heavy battle fleets can easily be obtained by opposing to them 'le nombre, la vitesse, l'invisibilité, l'invulnerabilité.'" His avowed intention is to suppress the mastodons "qui n'ont rien fait pendant la guerre" and he has stopped work in the half completed quadruple-turret superdreadnaughts of 25,300 tons—Normandie, Flandre, Gascogne and Languedoc, all afloat and in an advanced stage, some having up to 15,000 tons of materials worked into them. His decision, however, cannot be considered as final, as the bulk of naval men are in favor of the rapid completion of these ships with a view to strengthening France's supremacy in the Middle Sea where Italy has just launched the 26,000-ton Caracciolo, which is a copy of the British Queen Elizabeth type. Parliament will shortly have a say on the matter.

The Normandies, though smaller, are nearly equivalent in fighting value to the powerful United States Pennsylvanias, carrying twelve 13.4-inch guns, twenty-four 5.5 quick-firers and an up-to-date protection. For their size they are the strongest battleships afloat and, owing to their superior shells and greater volume of fire, could make short work of the splendid British Hood if they could catch her.

Naval Program.

The Paris Conseil Supérieur de la Marine, after prolonged discussions has proved incapable of coming to an agreement as to the future policy of France, hopeless divergence of views prevailing as to the true lessons of the conflict, many partisans of the battleship favoring a return to moderate displacements of 15,000 to 20,000 tons. In the meantime, pre-war neglect of speed having been paid for dearly in the course of the war, it has been officially resolved to place this year in hand:

Six scouts of 5,200 tons, 40,000-horsepower, 31 knots, eight 5.5-inch guns on the axial line all firing broadside, and four firing end-on; twelve destroyers of 2,000 tons and 36 knots, carrying four 4-inch weapons on the axial lines, and four torpedo tubes of 555 mils.; plus a certain number of rapid gunboats of 2,500 tons, 30 knots and three 5.5-inch guns.

There is no doubt that the chambers will vote this naval bill merely as a preliminary to a more enlarged program, comprising battle cruisers that have many partisans on this side. It is also probable that the projected scouts will be enlarged and made equal in armament and speed to the latest British and U.S. scouts that are designed to carry 7.5- and 8-inch guns. It is felt that, henceforth, France must give up competing for the "empire de la mer" or command of the ocean, vast ambitions of that sort being only permitted to island or semi-island powers like Great Britain, Japan and the United States. At the same time, our republic has the will and means of remaining a determining factor in the balance of sea power. Not only has the recuperation of Alsace-Lorraine added to her population and wealth, but it has given her the richest ore mines and most important steel works in Europe, which means a bright outlook for French shipbuilding industry. No other continental power can at all compare with France in maritime assets. Her ambition for the immediate future is twofold, namely, to procure the means of victoriously defending her coasts and her Mediterranean position against any continental rival, and, second, to have a high sea battle force, moderate as to number but superior in the matter of quality and efficiency, capable of operating in distant seas. A leading admiral recently declared publicly that a conflict for the mastery of the ocean is, sooner or later, unavoidable between America and Great Britain, and that France must be in a position to play, in that coming contest, the prominent rôle permitted by her strategic assets and dictated by her vital interests since the way peace was settled has shown that sentiments do not pay in diplomacy.

Fleet Distribution.

France's battlefleet, which, previous to the war, included eighteen battleships based on Toulon and Bizerta, has been brought down to seven dreadnaughts in commission: six, namely, Courbet, Paris, France, Jean Bart (equivalent to the U.S. Wyoming), and Provence and Bretagne (equivalent to the Texas), under Vice Admiral Charlier (who commanded the Adriatic cruiser squadron during the war), with headquarters at Toulon. There are attached to this force twelve destroyers of 800 tons, fourteen gunboats of 700 to 1,200 tons, eight submersibles and numerous seaplanes.

In addition there has been created, under Vice Admiral de Bon (ex-Chef d'Etat Major General, well known to American officers), a Flotte de la Méditerranée Orientale, based on Beyruth and Constantinople, made up mostly of cruisers and gunboats, with the 24,000-ton Lorraine as flagship. The East Mediterranean is increasing in importance since Italy has acquired the Isle of Rhodes, Greece has settled in Smyrna and England is organizing Cyprus. Greece occupies in that zone the finest natural harbors and strategic points d'appui and will be anew an important customer for American and European warship makers. At the outbreak of war she had a 24,000-ton superdreadnaught building at St. Nazaire and a dreadnaught of 19,000 tons constructing in Germany.

Battle Efficiency.

War experience has brought considerable change in the training of the fleet. French gunnery has all along been excellent, no other fleet devoting more care to the designing of guns and shells and to the patient training of gun specialists. In 1914 the Bart sank the 2,400-ton Austrian Zenta with a few well-aimed shots at 14,000 yards, while the destroyer Bisson holed, at 3,000 meters, the diminutive target represented by the tower of the small Austrian submarine U-4. But the range of battle practice, though greater than in the English navy, was insufficient, not exceeding 10,000 meters. During the war, with new range finders and modifications to the guns and turrets, the French 13.4 and 12-inch guns fired, in Corfu Bay, with remarkable accuracy at the 1,800-ton armored gunboat Phlegeton, moored at 18,000 meters (20,000 yards), and since, sighting airplanes having kept improving, the four-yearly "École à la mer" are being conducted at extreme battle ranges. The superdreadnaughts of the Bretagne class have now quadruped masts and anti-aerial batteries.

Maneuvering, formerly very complicated, has been made as simple as possible, so as to permit quick and easy fleet evolutions and especially rapid concentration of fire on a vulnerable point of the enemy line, this being the main raison d'être of battle formations. On the other hand, matériel and personnel have been prepared to meet the submarine, and so great is the amelioration of late made in the submarine detection, depth charges, plunging shells and anti-submarine defensive appliances that the underwater enemy is felt to have lost the chances he formerly had.

With the increasing number of aviators placed at the disposal of the commander-in-chief, combined exercises with air and submarine craft are becoming more and more frequent and fascinating; in this line is believed to lie the hope of the future, and specialists do not doubt that the command of the air is necessary to obtain the command of the sea, especially in the narrow European waters. The Paris admiralty is anew giving attention to rigid dirigibles, an experimental unit being under construction and experimenting with gigantic "avions de bombardement" of 1,800 and 2,500 horsepower, capable of carrying from six to eight tons. The recent Monaco-Bizerta and return flight (2,000 kilometers) has shown the superiority of naval aviators over their civilian and army competitors. Even in the aviation line the command of the sea will always belong to true seamen familiarized with the conditions prevailing over the stormy clement. "Il est plus difficile de nager que de marcher."

France's excellence in the air is a fact of international importance, as her geographical position will enable her commanding the most important European sea routes, viz., the Channel, the Mediterranean, the London-Cape-town route (by means of aerial stations at Brest, Agadir, Dakar).

Naval Ports.

The out of date ports militaires of Lorient and Rochefort have been suppressed. Henceforth all harbor expenditure is to go towards the improvement of Brest, Toulon and Bizerta, that are splendid first-class bases, with deep, roomy and well sheltered roadsteads. Cherbourg, well placed in the Mid-Channel, but exposed to bombardment from the high sea, is to be preserved as a "port militaire de second rang." The fine auxiliary bases of St. Nazaire and Bordeaux have been much improved by American enterprise and labor. Brest, with its unique position, is destined to be a great Franco-American naval and commercial harbor.

J. B. GAUTREAU.

ARMY FLIGHT TO ALASKA AND RETURN.

The War Department has announced that for the purpose of establishing practical proof of the feasibility of opening up new transcontinental lines of communication which will materially aid in the growth and development of the country, the Army has planned an air voyage from New York city to Nome, Alaska, and return. The distance to be covered is 8,600 miles. The flight will be over practically virgin territory. One of the possible results of the voyage is the development of commercial and postal air service over the route laid out by the department. The uncharted wilds of Alaska will be charted by airplane photography. The results and benefits derived from the flight, it is believed, will be both important and of practical value. Where the mail, at present, from the interior of Alaska requires sometimes thirty days in which to reach the United States by steamship, it will become a matter of only a few days for it to arrive from the heart of Alaska to the center of the U.S. by airship. Another important advantage will be that the War Department will be enabled to transport officers or others whose presence may be desired in person on important business, to such remote Army points as Anchorage, Forts Gibbon, Liscum, Seward, St. Michael and the station at Valdez, in a few days. Another reason which indicates the utility of the expedition is the co-operation of the Army Air Service with the Corps of Engineers and the Geological Survey for the purpose of photographing inaccessible areas in Alaska which have hitherto not been mapped. One area in particular which the Geological Survey especially desires to have photographed comprises 3,500 square miles lying north of the 6th parallel, between Fort Hall and the Arctic Circle. The district includes the upper Yukon flats. Cameras are to be used by the expedition for taking ground views at the stops and oblique and vertical views while in flight. The district mentioned is to be photographed, the photographic base being Fairbanks, not far from Fort Gibbon.

Fly to Nome in Fifteen Days.

The start is to be made from Mitchel Field, Long Island, N.Y., on July 15. The voyage is expected to occupy fifteen days. A schedule of daily stages has been mapped out by the War Department. The first four days are expected to take the fliers to Portal, N.D., on the border of Saskatchewan, Canada. From that point the expedition is to take an almost direct northern course to Wrangell, in southern Alaska, from which point the course will be to Dawson, B.C., and thence to Nome. The schedule, with distances, is as follows: New York to Erie, Pa., 350 miles; to Grand Rapids, Mich., 300; to Winona, Minn., 310; to Fargo, N.D., 320; to Portal, N.D., 290; to Saskaoota, Sask., Canada, 280; to Edmonton, Alta., 300; to Jasper, Alta., 200; to Prince George, B.C., 220; to Wrangell, Alaska, 210; to White Horse, Yukon territory, Canada, 300; to Dawson, Y.T., Canada, 250; to Fairbanks, Alaska, 215; to Ruby, 240, and to Nome, 300. Capt. H. T. Douglas, Air Ser., U.S.A., left Wash-

ington on June 5 for Nome for the purpose of arranging for landing stations and supplies. His reports to fliers will give them full information of every station and the location of emergency landing places between regular stations.

Four Machines in Expedition.

The expedition is to be composed of four machines of the DeH-4B type, which have been especially selected and equipped for the occasion. They are equipped with Liberty motors, produced and perfected by the Air Service under the stress of war conditions. Each ship is to carry 117 gallons of gasoline and twelve gallons of oil, which will give it a cruising radius of from four and one-half to five hours. Each plane is to be marked with the insignia of a polar bear, painted on the side of the fuselage. Arrangements have been made with the U.S. Weather Bureau and the Canadian Weather Bureau to send forecasts each day as the flight progresses, thus giving the fliers valuable data. Maps have been prepared by the Information Group of the Air Service. The Canadian government gladly gave permission to Secretary of War Baker to make all desired use of its territory and privileges in making the flight.

The personnel of the expedition consists of Capt. St. Clair Street, U.S.A., commanding officer Alaska Flying Expedition; Lieuts. Clifford C. Nutt, Eric H. Nelson, C. H. Crumrine and Ross C. Kirkpatrick, Sergts. Edmund Henriques and A. T. Vierra and Master Electrician Joseph E. English.

ANNIVERSARY OF CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT.

June 25 marked the forty-fourth anniversary of the battle of the Little Big Horn, in what was then Dakota. In May, 1876, Lieut. Col. George A. Custer, U.S.A., with eight companies of the 7th Cavalry, left Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota, to move against the Sioux Indians, who had been attacking white settlers and fighting Regular troops. On the morning of June 25 Colonel Custer and his column located a large camp of Sioux under Sitting Bull, and of Northern Cheyenne under Two Moons, at the lower end of the Little Big Horn valley. Leaving Major Reno at the lower end of the valley to attack the village later, he moved up the valley with Companies C, E, F, I and L, and advanced against the village at a point three miles distant. The Sioux fought under command of Gall, a noted war chief. The troops were largely outnumbered, it having been estimated that 4,000 Sioux and Cheyenne were in the fight, of which 1,500 were engaged against Major Reno. The 7th fought until their ammunition gave out and then fought with clubbed guns, according to the story afterwards told by Indians. The battle continued until June 26. Not a white man survived the battle, only three Crow scouts, who had been with the Custer column, escaping, having succeeded in getting away before the fight became general. In addition to Lieutenant Colonel Custer, the following officers were killed: Capts. M. W. Keogh, Thomas W. Custer, M. McDougall, George W. Yates and Myles Moylan, Lieuts. H. M. Harrington, James E. Porter, A. E. Smith, J. G. Sturgis, W. V. Reilly, James Calhoun, John J. Crittenden, W. W. Cook, Asst. Surg. G. E. Lord and Asst. Surg. De Wolf. Lieut. Donald McIntosh, himself of Indian blood, and Lieut. B. H. Hodges, were killed the same day in the attack on Reno's column. The number of enlisted men who fell with Custer was 215. The body of Colonel Custer was buried at West Point. Mrs. Custer, his widow, lives near New York city. Colonel Custer was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1861.

In G.O. 11, issued from headquarters of the 7th Cavalry, Camp Bliss, Texas, dated June 19, 1920, it was stated that in commemoration of the date on which the battle of the Little Big Horn was fought, a date observed in the regiment for many years, June 25 was designated as regimental organization day, in conformity with G.O. 8, W.D., c.s., to be hereafter observed as a holiday in the 7th Cavalry. On the anniversary of the battle, therefore, appropriate ceremonies were held at Camp Bliss. The early morning exercises began with a march and selections by the regimental band, played at reveille. The regimental assembly was formed at the band stand at 9:30 a.m., after which an opening prayer was delivered by Rev. Fuller Swift, rector of St. Clement's Church, El Paso. Then followed the reading, by Major Ben H. Dorcy, 7th Cav., U.S.A., of extracts from the late Lieut. Col. E. S. Godfrey's account of the Yellowstone expedition of 1876, entitled "Custer's Last Battle." Colonel Godfrey was a lieutenant in the regiment at the time of the battle, having been with Major Reno's column, which was engaged with the Indians at the lower end of the valley while Colonel Custer and his column were fighting three miles away.

Major Dorey then introduced Col. Charles J. Symmonds, present commander of the regiment, saying: "And now a pleasant duty devolves upon me. Ten years prior to the battle of the Little Big Horn there was born in Michigan, that state which produced the Michigan Cavalry brigade, Custer's command in the Civil War, one who ten years after the battle was destined to enter West Point Military Academy. This cadet was destined to join the 7th Cavalry in 1891 as a second lieutenant. The hand of destiny, writing on the scroll of fate, further decreed that he should serve under the survivors of the Yellowstone expedition, and from them learn at first hand the traditions and spirit of the 7th Cavalry, and that he should be with us to-day, on the forty-fourth anniversary of the battle of the Little Big Horn, to tell us of those former officers and men of our regiment whom we shall ever delight to honor, and of the traditions which it is your high privilege and mine to carry on and hand down to those who are destined to be our successors. He comes to us to-day, modestly wearing the laurels for high and vital duty in France, most efficiently accomplished, with the soldier's prized eulogium of his government. 'Well done thou good and faithful servant'; personally decorated by a marshal of France, yet with the sorrow still upon him for the loss of an only son, a graduate of the class of 1918, of West Point, upon the red field of Chaumont in the Meuse-Arnon. As though borne back to his old regiment upon a Spartan shield, it is my privilege and pleasure to present to you a worthy representative of his alma mater, whom all non-graduates, as well as graduates, esteem and honor, and of her motto, 'Duty, honor, country,' a fitting successor to Custer, your Colonel, Charles J. Symmonds."

Colonel Symmonds spoke of the gallant struggle against tremendous odds made by the regiment on that day, forty-four years before. There came a pathetic touch, which moistened many eyes, and not alone those of the women present. As an introduction to the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," sung by ladies of the 7th Cavalry, an extract was read from the book *Boots and*

Saddles, written by Mrs. Custer many years ago, in which work events in the lives of herself and her husband and happenings to officers and their families, and the enlisted men of the regiment while serving in the Far West, both in garrison and in the field, are related. Buglers of the regiment then sounded "The Cavalry," followed by the calls forward, trot, gallop, charge, taps and reveille. The raising of the flag, the playing of the regimental tune, "Garry Owen" and then "The Star-Spangled Banner" brought the ceremonies to an end. In the afternoon there were inter-troop baseball games.

The regiment has adopted a coat of arms, designed by Major Dorcy. Described in heraldic terms it is as follows: Arms: Or, on a chevron, azure, between a phoenix rising from its ashes in dexter chief, the head of a North American Indian, couped at the neck, in a war bonnet, in sinister chief, all proper, and a yucca plant, vert, in base, seven horseshoes, heels upward, of the field. Crest: Surmounting a knight's helmet, a dexter arm, embowed, vested azure, the hand in a buck-skin gauntlet, proper, grasping an old-style U.S. Army saber, argent, hilted or. Motto: "The 7th First."

In explanation of the coat-of-arms Major Dorcy says that the phoenix arising from its ashes is emblematic of the regiment's continued existence after the extermination of about half its strength in the battle—the resurrection and continuance of its magnificent esprit de corps. The head of the Indian is used "in honor of a former valiant and able foe, the original native American." The yucca plant commemorates the regiment's service in Mexico, with the expedition from Columbus, N.M., in 1916. In the crest the Cavalry charge is symbolized. At the time of the regiment's organization this position of the arm and saber was known as "raise saber," and was taken at the command, "charge." The motto, "The 7th First," indicates the esprit de corps for which the regiment is so well known, in that both officers and enlisted men of its personnel place the good of the organization first in their consideration.

FIELD ARTILLERY OPPORTUNITIES.

In a recruiting letter from the office of the Chief of Field Artillery, Col. Raymond E. Lee, F.A., calls attention to the fact that the Field Artillery has another opening to offer ambitious young men. Within the next five years thousands of acres of valuable land will be opened to settlement and the fact that soldiers are given sixty days preferential rights in filing is bringing many men into the Service, according to a letter received from Lieut. Edward F. Seagrave, F.A. Reserve, field representative of the Service and Information Branch of the War Department working in Montana. Men who have two years in the Army can file a claim and receive a deed after seven months residence. In the Field Artillery a young man desiring to file such a claim can get a thorough and complete course in motors, and especially in tractors, the F.A. motorized regiments being the greatest tractor school in the world to-day. In the horsed or mountain regiments the soldier gets a knowledge of animals that will stand him in equally good stead. A man who has served an enlistment in the Field Artillery receives his discharge well fitted to take up work with one type or the other of tractive power.

The 9th Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Okla., has sent in a short history of the regiment. The following are extracts: Practically every day from arrival at Fort Sill until the war courses were completed in the spring of 1919, the batteries of the regiment were firing. The regiment fired more ammunition during this period than any regiment of the U.S. Army that took part in the war in Europe. The 9th F.A. has fired more different calibers of guns than any regiment in the U.S. Army, and probably more than any regiment in any army. At one time or another it has had assigned to it practically every kind of field artillery piece in our Army, as well as many French and British models. It has used 155-mm. rifles, 4.7-inch rifles, 3-inch rifles, French and American 75-mm. rifles and 37-mm. guns, 6-inch howitzers, 8-inch howitzers and 155-mm. howitzers. It was also equipped with tanks at one time. In addition to the 9th, which is a heavy motorized regiment, the 1st Field Artillery, motorized light, and the 14th Field Artillery, horsed light, are stationed at Fort Sill. The men have excellent opportunity to attend the Field Artillery School at the post.

Field Artillery men are required to fill so many different positions and grades that require special training that instruction is going on in over thirty trades continually. These trades are taught first by theory and then worked out practically in the course of daily work and play.

In the days before the war the Field Artillery was filled with men with service stripes. To-day, because of the tremendous increase of the Field Artillery to nearly six times its strength of five years ago, vacancies are many. To-day there are over twice as many men in the Field Artillery as there were on its rolls the day that war was declared, and that was after an increase of fifty per cent. "Now is the time to enlist in the Field Artillery," the letter concludes. "It is becoming more and more popular and we may look forward to the day when, again, the predominating number of men will have service stripes indicating previous enlistments."

THE REGULAR ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Before the United States came into the war we had one of the smallest but most efficient armies in the world, the Regular Army. Our first troops to go overseas were of the old Regular Army. As soon as war was declared it was the old Regular Army man who was looked to to bring results out of the future Army, such as the training of the National Army and National Guard and numerous other important duties. It was impossible to send very many Regular Army units overseas, as they were needed in the U.S. to drill the new men for overseas duty, which was just as important as fighting in the front lines.

The National Army was organized Sept. 5, 1917. Some of the most efficient officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army were detailed as organizers and instructors and we all know the results, as those National Army divisions who saw actual fighting did splendid work. Our first fighting was done by the Regular Army, such as at Cantigny, Soissons and Chateau-Thierry. This we all know brought up the morale in all the Allied armies. And we all know who held the enemy back at Chateau-Thierry when they had a good chance to take Paris and probably conquer the whole of Europe the units of the Regular Army held them back.

During the war the Regular Army lost more men, in

proportion, killed and wounded, than any National Army or National Guard organization. There were more medals awarded for bravery and heroism to men of the Regular Army, due to the fact that they were in more engagements than the other units, not because they were any braver.

The Regular Army was and is now composed of men who have always striven to protect their country from invasion and have always protected its interests, from George Washington's time to the present. Washington and his gallant men fought for their independence and in 1789 the first Regular Army unit was organized for the protection of our country. The Regular Army participated in every war the United States have been engaged in, but never has had any favors from any one. It did its duty and nothing else; that is the feeling of the Regular Army man. In writing this I do not want any one to take offense, as I do not want to knock, to show how big a help the Regular Army was during the World War.

INFANTRY REGULAR.

MILITARY PROFESSORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The military professors are, as a rule, officers of the Regular Army detailed for duty at colleges having military courses. Their full title is professor of military science and tactics. A certain amount of experience as a military professor has led me to believe that there may be some who are not clear as to the significance of that part of their professorship which comes under the head of military science.

A base of operations is as necessary in teaching as it is for an Army in the field. Without a base progressive and constructive action is impossible. Military science is the base for all military education. Now what is this military science? It is composed of the fundamental rules of action and facts relating to military operations. These have been arrived at from military practice, and not from military theory. They are practical, please get that. The M.P. who simply accepts them and is content to teach his students to simply accept them does something, but it is infinitesimal in comparison with what he should be qualified to teach. Progress and construction of a sustained character require direction and control if such an objective as a military education is to be reached. The principles and facts of military science furnish the direction and control necessary for a sound military education; and they alone furnish it. Most M.P.'s could realize this to a greater extent.

The essential point to cover in teaching military science is in accustoming the pupil to make practical use of its principles and facts by investigating methods to find out if they accomplish or will accomplish what that science has determined must be done. Also in seeking to grasp military methods which are unfamiliar, you emphasize to the pupil the fact that he must follow, in his investigating and analyzing, the lines laid down in the principles and facts of military science. The end sought is to qualify the pupil to consciously draw a field order to cover facts and principles, or to interpret such an order, or military history, in accordance with the principles and facts of military science. The pupil comes more and more to realize their absoluteness and infallibility when put into practice, and he also is amazed and interested to find the flexibility and variety in the methods used in putting them into practice. As to whether the whole subject of military science or selected parts will be taught, to get results it will be necessary to select a few general tactical principles and confine the teaching to making them real, practical working requirements and standards for tactical performance. The main objective in any war is the army of the enemy. For all practical purposes its final destruction depends upon tactical action.

A course of instruction which has been used with some success is as follows: Lectures by the M.P. on five general tactical principles; papers by the students on the subjects of the lectures; field orders on local terrain tactical problems; discussion as to the degree to which they cover the selected tactical principles; lectures on battles to bring out the manner and extent to which the principles were put into practice and the consequent success or failure.

Here is a teaching point used by General Wissner in instructing the "Immortals" at West Point in the late 80's: "If you don't know that, you don't know anything. Sit down. Your mark is .5ths. That taught at least one cadet to study where it counted. Most students who think are keen to study what counts. All M.P.'s should be keen to teach what counts. Military training might be defined as: Grasping the practical and standardizing side of military science, and acquiring skill and judgment as to the use of military methods in putting this military science into practice under always varying conditions.

The M.P. has two factors: (1) The constant, military science; (2) the method, which is permitted and required to vary under the single limitation that it fulfills the requirements of the constant. Take away either and you fail to educate. The best way to teach military science is to simply ask yourself: Why? Military science is or contains the answer to all military whys, as far as human intelligence has been able to determine. But military science does not give you a bit more thought than you put into it. Take any principle or fact and try and tell your pupil what it is so that he can visualize it. You will find, nine times out of ten, that your own visualization of it is utterly without definition. Try and define tactical team work so that Private Smith grasps and sees what you are trying to mean, and you will see what I mean. Do not just illustrate, because you cannot illustrate all varieties of team work. The M.P. has the inspector pretty constantly in mind and he also has his orders, and a schedule. All three are good and necessary; also very apt to be intelligent.

Every war shows that military methods have not been kept abreast of the requirements of military science. There are no exceptions to this. In time of peace there is always a strong tendency towards teaching methods at the expense of military science. It is not meant to claim that human foresight is equal to the task of foreseeing all the method requirements of future war. But it is meant, most emphatically, that the best way to foresee new methods lies in a real study and thinking out of military science—the thing that puts quality in military training.

The military professors are the most important military agency in the United States. By their teachings the people of the United States, as a whole, can be reached and made to see that war rests on certain things being done (science) and that the doing of those things requires and demands none except skilled men. The M.P. in teaching military science does one thing which is generally overlooked. He furnishes to the people the facts

which enable them to see that military training is not militarism. Military training based clearly on military science is impersonal. Militarism is either intensely personal or is restricted to a class.

Speaking from conclusions drawn before the World War, less than one-eighth value was realized from the military science courses given at colleges. The course simply was not taught with any definiteness as to what it was, its purpose, or the function it performed. During the World War the subject of military science was more and more realized as a live one, but in text-books of that period and immediately following it, there is apparent lack of definiteness. "This is a principle" is used over and over in the sense of an emphasizing adjective rather than as an assertion of science. The result is the student is lost in a multiplicity of principles, near-principles, and not principles. He gets so many that they lose force; and the essential is missed. You teach military science to get a sound and common basis for action for all in the military body.

ECHELON.

A COMPLAINT BOX SUGGESTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Since the establishment of the Army and Navy there have been, and always will be, officers and enlisted men who have or think they have just cause for complaint, and who feel that to take the matter up through military channels would bring them no relief or would subject them to persecution. The result of injustice, real or imaginary, unadjudicated, is that military service loses many valuable officers through resignation and thousands of enlisted men who fail to re-enlist, not to mention desertions which in most cases could be avoided. There is another class who hold a junior position in the Service, who would like to make varied suggestions for the improvement thereof; say, in the morale, equipage, construction of barracks and quarters, tactics, etc.; and who hold their peace for various reasons. Some because they think, rightly or wrongly, that the credit will be taken by their superior in rank; others, having an unsettled grievance, have lost their esprit de corps; still others are sensitive and fear being made the butt of a joke, or think that there will be no reward and do not care.

As a remedy, which is not original for reason that the Navy Department, years ago, had what was then called a complaint box which was handled by the commander of the ship (whether this is still practiced the writer does not know), the following suggestions are made: That the Inspector General's Department be furnished with boxes, similar to mail boxes, fitted with lock and key and slot for the reception of letters. That these boxes be placed in the hallway of every barracks, out of public view. That officers and enlisted men be invited to make complaints, criticisms or suggestions for the betterment of the Service, assuring them immunity from prosecution or persecution, and the just settlement of their communications. Offer a certificate of commendation, advancement in rank or monetary reward for any suggestion for the betterment of the Service which is found feasible to adopt.

The authors to be allowed to use a nom de plume, and the contents of any communication not to be divulged so as to identify the author.

The Inspector General's Department, only, to have the handling of all communications. After investigation, if the complaint is found to be just, the accused be reprimanded, or tried to establish his innocence or guilt. On the other hand, if complaint or criticism is found to be unjustified, the Inspector General to have posted on the bulletin board the result of his findings, reprimanding the author in such a way that his identity will not become known nor will it injure the character or prestige of the person unjustly attacked. Repeated unjust attacks should subject the author to courts-martial. The Inspector General to reply to all communications, by letter posted on the bulletin board.

The foregoing is in no way offered as a criticism of the Army or Navy, nor of the personnel thereof, but is offered for the benefit of the military service and the furtherance of justice.

PRO-ARMY AND NAVY.

THE INDIAN WAR VETERANS OF '67.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Is there one man among our politicians who cares concerning pensions for Indian War veterans of 1867? For a half century tremendous sums of money have been appropriated from our national treasury for the men who enlisted during the Civil War. Politicians eager for the "soldier vote" have been more than willing to sound flattering praise for the Civil War time soldiers and to obtain vast sums for their use! Now we are reading of the vast sums required for other veterans. But why in the name of all that is just and right are veterans of super-severe and dangerous Indian War service so poorly provided for and even generally neglected? The answer is not far to seek; the few remaining Indian war veterans over sixty years of age are not numerous enough to be of any value to self-seeking politicians; in fact who cares for the Indian War veterans?

Representative Keating, of Colorado, is credited with having introduced an Indian War pension bill. Mr. Keating has informed the writer that he acknowledges that his bill is deficient, but as he is no longer in office he can do nothing about it. While the Keating bill provided for some Indian War veterans, there is not a penny for those whose service was most arduous and dangerous in the severe Indian war service on the great plains in Kansas in 1867, with comparatively few exceptions; and not a penny for those veterans who suffered terribly in New Mexico in 1867. Facing terrible odds against them, completely surrounded by overwhelming numbers of fierce Apache Indian warriors, these veterans, one thousand miles from the nearest railway and hundreds of miles from the nearest telegraph station, were often almost without ammunition; in one instance at a lonely post reduced to three rounds of ammunition for their rifles! Lonely, anxious, ill-fed, with little or no water for bathing and only a little stale water every second day, these splendid specimens of the American soldier did their duty to their government beyond reproach. No just man should deny that they are entitled in their old age to the small pension now possible for those who served later against Indians. When these veterans apply for a pension for Indian war service faithfully rendered so gallantly and uncomplainingly in the dangers of the Apache Indian War in New Mexico in the worst year of all Indian wars, 1867, they are informed by the well paid

and well fed pension officials that no pension has been provided for them!

Is there not one man in the American Congress manly enough to make an effort in behalf of these old veterans? We have seen billions thrown away for all kinds of excuses. It is time for charity to begin at home. A reasonable pension for an Indian war veteran in his old age might be just the little help in providing money for a nurse and medicine or to pay the interest on the mortgage of his humble home.

W. THORNTON PARKER, M.D.
Indian War Veteran of 1867.

Northampton, Mass.

HAWAIIAN RESERVE OFFICERS' CAMP GREAT SUCCESS.

In regard to the Reserve officers' training camp recently conducted by order of the War Department at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, reference to which appeared in our issue of June 12, we have received from the office of the assistant chief of staff, Hawaiian Department, under date of June 22, a communication concerning the details of the training program and the results obtained. It states that enthusiastic over their experiences in the first training camp of its kind to be held, and the only camp conducted throughout the Army since the signing of the armistice, the Reserve officers have "checked out" from the big camp and are now home on inactive status once more. The camp was held under specific instructions from the War Department from June 5 to 19. Reserve officers from all branches and arms of the Service living in the Hawaiian Islands were ordered to active duty at their own request and put through a course of instruction which was an innovation. Under the personal supervision of Major Gen. C. G. Morton, U.S.A., commanding the Hawaiian Department, the camp was established as a model of its kind. The Reserve officers, numbering nearly one hundred, were put through courses of machine gun and automatic rifle firing, rifle and pistol range work, bombing, airplane and balloon observation. Machine gun barrages were thrown up on the range, and the officers sent out under cover of this fire. While to the majority of the officers this was a new experience, a number wore gold war service stripes, and expressed their enthusiasm at this realistic method of instruction. During the afternoons the officers were taken to the flying field where they were given rides in fast Army planes. They were taught the use of the airplane with troops in the field, reconnaissance and bombing. Observation balloons were turned over to the camp and this method of range finding and observation demonstrated. Following the flying they were given Cavalry mounts and put through a thorough course in equitation. The camp personnel, under the charge of Capt. A. M. Milton, 17th Cav., U.S.A., consisted of officers of the Infantry, Cavalry, Coast Artillery, Air Service, Adjutant General's Department, Engineer and Medical Corps. The officers declared that there was not a "dead" moment in the entire course. Book learning was kept down to a minute degree, and always followed by a practical field demonstration. Following the close of the camp Hawaiian Department headquarters will submit reports and recommendations to the War Department as to the advisability of establishing camps throughout the United States modeled after the one just held. Hawaii's excellent climate aided considerably in making the camp a success, as the officers were under canvas and in the field during the entire two weeks.

COLONEL RICHARDSON PRAISES NATIONAL GUARD.

Col. Wilds P. Richardson, U.S.A., who held the rank of brigadier general in the World War, and who commanded a brigade in the A.E.F., writes of "World War Observations" in the July number of the *Infantry Journal*, and has a kind word to say of National Guard troops. He says, in part: "Prior to my joining the 39th Division, in March, 1918, I had never before served with the National Guard. I knew the Regular Army well and had some experience with National Army divisions at Camp Lee and at the front in France. Without instituting comparisons—because the spirit everywhere was superb, after the first inevitable week of confusion—I do wish to record that I found nowhere a finer spirit or more individual ability than in the National Guard, shadowed, however, it seemed to me, by a certain restraint or lack of initiative, due, I believe, partly to the conditions which have surrounded the National Guard (more or less political), and partly to a 'worthless step-child' treatment accorded them by the Regular Army in the past. Certain it is that for the time they have given and frequently money, voluntarily and for patriotic reasons, in the effort to maintain a military force to aid in the defense of the country, and for the heroic service they have rendered the nation during the great World War, they are entitled to the highest measure of honor and credit; and I sincerely hope that whatever differences may have arisen between the Guard and the Regular Army may, for the sake of the future safety and welfare of the nation, be smoothed away and forgotten in a new and ever broadening field of obligation and in the forward looking measures now before us for consideration. Let our thoughts be upon future co-operation rather than upon past misunderstandings. The future cannot be forecast, but we know that human nature has changed but little within recorded history. In the final issue we have to deal with it as a 'condition' while theory and idealism vanish into passion. No one can say how soon we may have to stand again together shoulder to shoulder."

RESULT OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CONVENTION.

At the Democratic convention which met in San Francisco on June 28 for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, James M. Cox, Governor of Ohio, was nominated for President on the 44th ballot on July 6. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was nominated for Vice President by acclamation on the same day. Governor Cox's most formidable opponents were William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, and A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General of the United States, there being five other candidates whose candidacy was at one time regarded as serious. Mr. McAdoo led until the thirty-eighth ballot, the vote then standing, McAdoo 405½, Cox 383½ and Palmer 211. Attorney General Palmer then released his delegates and withdrew from the contest. Governor Cox gained until he had 567 votes on the forty-first ballot and Mr. McAdoo 412. On the final ballot Governor Cox received 600

votes, whereupon Mr. McAdoo's manager moved that the nomination be made unanimous. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt is quoted in a press dispatch as saying that he intends to resign his post in the Navy Department in the near future so that he may devote his entire time to the coming campaign. He intends to take one week's vacation with his family, who are now at the Roosevelt cottage on Eleven Mile Long Island, Campobello, N.B., two miles across Eastport Harbor, Me.

U.S. JUNIOR NAVAL RESERVE.

The purpose of the U.S. Junior Naval Reserve to aid in manning our increased merchant marine by training American boys in the love of the sea and in naval discipline is praised by the *News and Observer* of Raleigh, N.C., Secretary Daniels's newspaper. It says in a recent editorial: "Because Americans are not primarily a sea-going people, the maritime spirit will have to be cultivated through special training of the youth of the land. England has long seen the need of such instruction, and consequently has neglected no opportunity to foster and encourage in her people that love of the sea which has made her supreme there. The Junior Naval Reserve is too little known in this state. The organization is essentially patriotic in its aims, and whether or not the boys who take advantage of its training ever enter the merchant marine, the Reserve seeks to inculcate in them the true ideals of honest citizenship. The service offers through local posts to boys between fourteen and eighteen instruction in the fundamentals of military drill and discipline and a good deal of elementary seamanship. North Carolina should have a number of posts of the Junior Naval Reserve. A former North Carolinian, Edward A. Oldham, is the executive secretary of the Junior Naval Reserve. He deserves the thanks and co-operation of all those who want to see America hold its rightful place in ocean commerce. A letter addressed to him at 2180 Broadway, New York, will bring full information as to steps to take to organize a training post of the Reserve." Among honorary vice presidents of the Junior Naval Reserve are Rear Admirals H. T. Mayo, William S. Sims, Victor Blue, Frederic B. Bassett, Albert Ross, Walter McLean and William S. Cowles, U.S.N., and Brig. Gen. George Barnett, U.S.M.C.

DEATH AND WOUND CERTIFICATES.

The War Department announced on July 3 that memorials in the form of certificates bearing the facsimile of the signature of the President will be issued to the next of kin of those officers, enlisted men, field clerks and other members of the authorized military establishment who died in service during the World War. Wound certificates bearing the facsimile of the signature of the President will be issued to all officers, enlisted men, field clerks and other members of the authorized military establishment who were wounded in the service of the United States during the war. No more than one certificate will be issued for any one man. Where it appears that the person entitled to a wound certificate has died since discharge from the Service, the certificate in his case will be issued to the next of kin. The memorials will be engrossed by states in alphabetical order and mailed in suitable tubes to the addresses of the persons entitled thereto, as shown by the records of the War Department. No application for a memorial is necessary or required. Department commanders and commanding officers of all stations are charged with the duty of giving as wide publicity to this matter as possible, advising all concerned that the memorials will be mailed to each person entitled thereto as rapidly as they are engrossed, and that correspondence with reference to the date that a memorial may be expected to be received will be discouraged. Owing to delays in securing suitable paper and to the amount of work involved in preparing the certificates it will be well towards the end of the present calendar year before the last of the certificates are ready for mailing. The wound certificates will be the first to be prepared. Paper for the death certificates has not as yet been received by the contractor. The Adjutant General of the Army is charged with the preparation from the official records of both death and wound certificates, and their distribution as outlined above will be made by him. There were approximately 47,949 men killed and 221,059 wounded in the war.

AIRPLANE FINDS WARSHIP BY RADIO SIGNALS.

A striking example of the success of the development of communication and of position finding by the use of radio was reported to the Navy Department on July 6 by the U.S.S. Ohio. This instance is regarded as marking an epoch in the development of Navy aviation, which has been attained through the strenuous efforts on the part of those who have been interested in this work. The test involved a seaplane from the Anacostia Air Station, Washington, D.C., the F-5-L, which left Hampton Roads and flew direct to the Ohio, ninety-four miles distant, the ship's position being unknown to the pilot. The seaplane navigated by radio compass, using signals from the Ohio, and communication was perfect throughout the flight. The time of the flight indicated that the seaplane followed the most direct course, and the pilot returned to Hampton Roads without landing, on the return trip navigating the seaplane by radio compass on signals from Norfolk. The test proved that a seaplane can successfully navigate by radio compass from a five kilowatt transmitter, up to 200 miles. According to air experts at the Navy Department the development increases the value of aviation for naval purposes inconceivably.

ASPHYXIATING GAS 250 YEARS AGO.

That asphyxiating gas for use in warfare was invented 250 years ago is shown by original documents in the office of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, according to a dispatch from Paris to the *New York Sun*. The papers, dated April, 1685, are signed by Dupré, French consul at Geneva, Switzerland, and attribute the discovery to the Sieur Dorchat, of Sion Valais, who was then in the service of the French king in the canton of Fribourg, with the rank of lieutenant. According to Dorchat's claims he was able, in four hours, at a minimum expense, to prepare a liquid giving off a gas so thick and of so disagreeable an odor that it was impossible for human beings to remain in its proximity. Dorchat also perfected a method of throwing containers from a cannon, according to the story from Paris. It is added that the official records fail to dis-

close whether the French king investigated the Swiss officer's discovery, but military experts of to-day point out that the letters were mentioned fourteen years ago in a volume published by the Swiss Consul in Belgium, and probably prompted German exponents of frightfulness to investigate the possibility of adapting gas to modern warfare.

COL. M. M. PATRICK ASSIGNED TO HIGHWAY COMMITTEE.

Col. Mason M. Patrick, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., who during the World War was chief of Air Service of the American Expeditionary Forces, in which assignment he won the approval of General Pershing, was on July 6 appointed representative of the Committee on Education for Highway Engineering and Highway Transport Engineering established under the Department of the Interior. The purpose of the committee is to submit recommendations for a more efficient and economical administration of the nation's highway program. The committee will take under advisement all questions affecting the economical relationship existing between the roadbed and motive unit. The scope of the work to be done is exceedingly broad and ranges from the actual building of the highways to the building and the operation of motor vehicles. The data collected will be distributed through the Bureau of Education acting as a clearing house to the engineering schools and colleges of the country. Other members of the committee represent civilian industries, schools, highway departments and the Bureau of Education.

ARMY FINANCE DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES.

In the organization of the new branches of the Army now under way progress is being made in permanently establishing the Finance Department under Brig. Gen. Herbert M. Lord, U.S.A., the acting Chief of Finance, and who, it is expected, will be appointed chief. The commissioned personnel of the Finance Department will number 141 officers, and already officers of the Regular establishment are being transferred to it permanently. Lieut. Col. Roderick L. Carmichael and Alfred S. Morgan, who have been permanently assigned to the Finance Department, were connected with the Finance Division, which was created during the period of emergency. They have become expert in the many financial matters involved in the conduct of the Army. The Finance Department, with the addition of the necessary officers, will be permanently established in the near future. At the present time the commissioned personnel is beset with work due to the lack of an adequate clerical force.

DECORATIONS FOR FRENCH OFFICERS.

The War Department announced on July 8 that by direction of the President the Distinguished Service Cross has been awarded to these officers of the French army for extraordinary heroism in action: Capt. Gustave Pierre Auguste Lagache, Division Aerienne Francaise; in action near St. Mihiel, France, on Sept. 24, 1918. In an encounter with a superior force of the enemy he attacked the group and in the unequal combat which followed, persisted in the attack and succeeded in shooting down an enemy plane within our lines. This action took place while this officer was serving under American command. Lieut. Gilbert Jean Marie Luc Sardier, Division Aerienne Francaise; in action near Mennil-St. Firmin, France, on May 15, 1918, and north of Chateau-Thierry, France, on June 4, 1918. On Sept. 14, 1918, near St. Mihiel, he attacked two enemy balloons and drove off an enemy biplane. This action also took place while Lieutenant Sardier was serving under American command.

MANY TRANSFERS TO FIELD ARTILLERY.

One hundred and sixteen officers are awaiting transfer from other branches of the Regular establishment to the Field Artillery. Since officers of the Army under the provisions of Section 24a of the Reorganization act may, upon their own application, "be transferred to another branch w/out loss of rank or change of place on the promotion list," it is expected that many more will avail themselves of the opportunity of transfer to the Field Artillery. Until the new chiefs of Cavalry and Infantry are appointed it is understood that transfers from these branches will be held up. Col. William J. Snow, acting Chief of Field Artillery, has approved the 116 applications for transfer. The transfer of Regular Army officers is looked on with favor by the War Department since experience in two or more branches of the Army makes for increased ability and efficiency.

NEW AMPHIBIOUS AIRPLANE.

A new type of amphibious airplane, manufactured by Vickers, of England, and known as the Viking, is being shown at the International Aeronautical Exhibition at London. The plane when fully laden weighs 4,545 pounds and is designed to start from or alight on either land or water. To this end the body resembles that of a flying boat, and is fitted with landing wheels that can be drawn up to the side when the machine is being used over water. The engine is a 360-horsepower Rolls-Royce "Eagle," and drives a pusher type airscrew. Accommodation is provided within the body for five people, but by removing three of the seats seventy-six cubic feet of space are made available for commercial freight. The machine has an overall length of thirty-two feet and an overall height of thirteen feet. Its span measures forty-six feet, the gap between the wings seven feet, and the chord six feet.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The War Department announces that the estimated strength of the Army on July 1 was 209,901. Of this number, 15,523 were officers and 194,378 enlisted men. There are 13,309 applications for appointment in the Regular Army now on file. This includes 10,477 affirmative replies to the recent questionnaire, and 2,832 new applications of Form 739, A.G.O. Reports received to June 26, show 215,588 enlistments since March 1, 1919. Of this number, 172,463 are still in the Service.

NAVY AIR STUDENT FROM PORTUGAL.

The Navy Department has granted the request of the Government of Portugal to send an engineer officer to the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla. This officer will take a course in aircraft motors.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Promotions—Navy, U.S.M.C., U.S.C.G.

The retirement of Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, U.S.N., results in the permanent promotion of the following officers as of June 27, 1920: To be rear admirals (upper half), Charles W. Dyson and Clarence S. Williams; to be rear admiral, Guy H. Burroughs; to be captain, Thomas A. Kearney; to be commander, Thomas H. Taylor; to be lieutenant commander, Ernest W. McKee; to be lieutenant commanders from July 1, 1920, Dallas C. Laisure, Jules James, John F. McClain, John R. Beardall and Archibald H. Douglas; to be lieutenants from July 1, 1920, officers whose signal numbers are 1656 to 1939 inclusive, and also William P. Bacon, whose signal number is 1944.

The retirement for age of Capt. Lewis Morris, Med. Corps, U.S.N., July 12, 1920, does not entail promotions in the Navy Medical Corps.

No officer of the Chaplain Corps has yet been selected for promotion to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Capt. Frank Thompson, Chaplain Corps, U.S.N., July 14, 1920. Captain Thompson, who is senior captain in the Chaplain Corps, was appointed May 16, 1881, from Louisiana and attained the rank of captain on Nov. 15, 1902. He was last on active duty at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Major Frederick A. Ramsey, U.S.M.C., senior in his grade, was on July 8 promoted to lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps.

Capt. Alexander A. Vandegrift, U.S.M.C., senior captain in the Marine Corps, was on July 8 promoted to major in the Marine Corps.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury the following officers of the U.S. Coast Guard have been promoted to permanent rank from dates stated: William H. Munter, captain, May 31, 1920; Warner K. Thompson, first lieutenant, May 31, 1920; George W. Cairnes, first lieutenant of Engineers, Aug. 21, 1920; John F. Hahn, second lieutenant of Engineers, Dec. 18, 1919; John N. Heiner, second lieutenant of Engineers, Dec. 1, 1919; Roger C. Heimer, second lieutenant of Engineers, Feb. 12, 1920; Charles T. Henley, jr., second lieutenant of Engineers, Oct. 3, 1918; George W. McKean, second lieutenant, Sept. 27, 1918; Donald H. MacCollom, second lieutenant, Sept. 27, 1918; Louis B. Olsen, second lieutenant of Engineers, Dec. 18, 1919; Edward F. Palmer, second lieutenant of Engineers, March 26, 1919; Francis C. Wells, second lieutenant of Engineers, Aug. 21, 1919; and Leslie E. Wells, second lieutenant of Engineers, March 23, 1920.

Retirements for Age.

Col. James B. Erwin, Cav., U.S.A., who retires from active service for age July 11, 1920, served as a temporary brigadier general during the World War and commanded the 12th Infantry Brigade, 6th Division, Regular Army, during the fighting in France, and retires after a most efficient record of service. Colonel Erwin was born in Georgia, July 11, 1856, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1879, when he was promoted in the Army as a second lieutenant, 4th Cavalry. His first duty after graduation was on frontier duty at Fort Hay, Kas., and later he was on scouting duty in Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. His Army service includes duty in the Geronimo campaign, service in the Northwest and as superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park. When the Spanish War broke out he went to the Philippines and was in service off and on for seven years in the islands. When trouble came on the border he went with Gen. John J. Pershing into Mexico. On the first rush into Mexico they marched twenty-four hours at a stretch. Colonel Erwin, as commander of the 7th Cavalry, was mentioned for special bravery in pursuit of Villa. He was in the engagement with the Villa troops, in an all-day fight, when after being wounded Villa escaped to the mountains. At the present time Colonel Erwin is on special inspection duty for the Eastern Department, with headquarters at Governors Island. During the great earthquake and fire in San Francisco in 1906 Colonel Erwin was in charge of the relief supplies and rendered the most efficient service, as he has in other duties. Colonel Erwin is an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School of the class of 1883. He was promoted major, 9th Cavalry, April 22, 1903; was detailed Inspector General July 5, 1906; assigned to the 13th Cavalry July 5, 1910, and two days later was transferred to the 9th Cavalry. He was promoted lieutenant colonel March 3, 1911, and was detailed Inspector General April 11, 1911. He was promoted colonel in January, 1914, and was detailed as A.G. in 1915, and was later in command of the 7th Cavalry in Texas. He was made a temporary brigadier general in August, 1917. Colonel Erwin was awarded the degree of bachelor of science by Trinity College, Hartford, as of the class of 1876.

Capt. Lloyd W. Curtis, Med. Corps, U.S.N., on duty at Philadelphia, retires for age July 12, 1920. He was born in New Jersey, July 12, 1856, and entered the Navy as an assistant surgeon July 6, 1882. Captain Curtis has had a sea service of close on thirteen years and a shore duty of nearly twenty-two. He reached the grade of captain in 1912.

Comdr. Francis M. Dunwoody, U.S.C.G., was placed on the retired list of the Coast Guard on July 1, 1920, having reached the statutory age limit. He entered the Service in May, 1878, and reached the rank of senior captain (former designation) on Nov. 10, 1910. He was born in Iowa and was last on duty as commanding officer of the Eastern Division, with headquarters at Boston.

Retired Upon Own Application.

Col. Charles A. Hedekin, Cav., U.S.A., was on July 3, 1920, retired from active service upon his own application after more than thirty-six years' service. He was born in Indiana, Dec. 9, 1865, and during the World War held the rank of a temporary brigadier general. Colonel Hedekin is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1888, when he was assigned to the 3d Cavalry. Subsequent promotions and assignments took him to the 15th, 11th, 4th and 15th regiments of Cavalry. In his early service he served in the field at posts in Texas, and during the War with Spain he served with the 3d Cavalry in Cuba from July 29 to Aug. 7, 1898. He served in the Philippines during the insurrection there, and has performed several tours of duty there, and was also on duty in Hawaii, and at Camp Lee, Va., during the World War. He served on the General Staff Corps, and was last on duty at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Col. Elmore F. Taggart, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service July 6, 1920, upon his own application, after more than forty-one years' service. Colonel Tag-

gart during the World War was assigned to command the 31st Infantry, U.S.A., ordered from the Philippines as part of the U.S. force going to Siberia. He was born in Ohio, Oct. 6, 1858, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1883, when he was assigned to the 6th Infantry. Colonel Taggart's early service was on the frontier. He has a record as an expert rifle shot, and has taken part in many rifle competitions. During campaigns in the Philippines he served as major in the 28th U.S. Volunteer Infantry. He was chief of police in Manila and quartermaster of the transport Relief and the transport Crook. He was promoted first lieutenant, 4th Infantry, in February, 1891, and in the following March was transferred to the 6th Infantry. In 1898 he was appointed captain and commissary, and also major and chief commissary of Volunteers. He was promoted captain of Infantry, U.S.A., July 1, 1898, while taking part in the Cuban campaign. He served as commissary, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Corps, and as chief commissary, 1st Division, 5th Corps, and also as chief commissary, 1st Army Corps, at Macon, Ga., and of the Department of Matanzas, Cuba. He was assigned to the 6th Infantry Jan. 1, 1899. He was appointed major, 28th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, in July, 1899, and went with that command to the Philippines. After serving at Fort Leavenworth, Colonel Taggart was assigned to command the 2d District of Leyte against the Pulajanes, 1906-7. He was Q.M. of the transport Crook in Alaska to March, 1908, and then went again to the Philippines with the 24th Infantry, serving there to May, 1910, after which he was ordered to Fort Ontario, N.Y., for duty. He was detailed in the Q.M.D. in 1903; was assigned to the 8th Infantry in 1905; was promoted major, 24th Infantry, in 1906, lieutenant colonel of Infantry Sept. 27, 1911, and colonel Sept. 21, 1915. He was assigned to the 4th Infantry in November, 1911, and was transferred to the 28th Infantry in October, 1913. After serving on the Texas border he went again to the Philippines in 1917, and was assigned to the 12th Infantry in that year.

Col. William F. Grote, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service July 1, 1920, on his own application after more than thirty-two years' service. Colonel Grote was born in Illinois March 4, 1868, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1891, when he was assigned to the 18th Infantry. He was last on duty at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Lieut. Col. S. B. Arnold, U.S.A., retired, is now residing at Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson, Putnam county, N.Y. Colonel Arnold was retired upon his own application after more than thirty-one years' service, on June 23, 1920. He was not retired for disability incident to the service, as has been incorrectly stated.

Lieut. Comdr. James G. Ballinger, U.S.C.G., was placed on the retired list as his own request June 23, 1920, after more than thirty years' active service. He was born in Oregon, and was appointed from Illinois on May 17, 1880, and attained the rank of captain (former designation) on April 22, 1908. He is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy and until recently was in command of the Seneca on the New York station.

Retired for Disability Incident to Service.

Major Lewis W. Cass, Cav., U.S.A., was retired from active service June 28, 1920, for physical disability incident thereto. During the World War Major Cass served with the A.E.F. and held the temporary rank of colonel. He was born in Tennessee Nov. 3, 1871, and first entered the Regular Army in February, 1901, as a first lieutenant of Cavalry. He had previously served as an enlisted man in the 2d Missouri Infantry and 6th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, 1898-99, and as a second lieutenant, 37th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, taking part in Philippine campaigns.

Major Johnson F. Hammond, Med. Corps, was retired from active service June 30, 1920, for disability incident thereto. He was born in Ohio Dec. 7, 1882, and originally entered the Regular Army Sept. 19, 1911, as a first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps. He is a graduate of the Army Medical School and holds the degree of M.D., Rush Medical College, and B.S., University of Chicago. He has been under medical treatment at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Major Robert B. Powers, Cav., was retired from active service June 30, 1920, for disability incident to the service, with rank of lieutenant colonel. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1896, when he was assigned to the 10th Cavalry. From June, 1897, to March, 1903, he was an officer of the 7th Cavalry, subsequently serving in the 2d Cavalry and other regiments. His active service included duty in Cuba and on the Texas border and with the Motor Transport Corps at Louisville, Ky., which was his last station. During the World War he held the temporary rank of colonel.

In announcing the retirement of Major Percy Willis, Coast Art. Corps, for physical disability incident to the service, from June 25, 1920, as noted in our issue of July 3, page 1339, Colonel Howell, commanding the coast defenses of Boston, in G.O. 19, June 30, 1920, after giving the record of Major Willis, says, in conclusion: "The coast defense commander regrets the retirement of Lieutenant Colonel Willis from active duty after twenty-two years of valuable service with the Coast Artillery Corps, and expresses the hope that he may enjoy a long period of usefulness and success, wherever he may decide to make his future home."

Capt. Lawrence T. Stallings, U.S.M.C., was placed on the retired list of the Marine Corps on July 3, 1920, because of disability incurred in line of duty. He was commissioned a second lieutenant Dec. 17, 1917, from civil life and while serving in France with the 47th Co., 5th Marines, was wounded in action northwest of Chateau-Thierry on June 15, 1918. Captain Stallings was decorated by the French with the Croix de Guerre for gallantry in action near Bouresches.

Capt. Robert F. Tate, Cav., U.S.A., was retired from active service June 29, 1920, on account of physical disability incident thereto. Captain Tate served with the A.E.F. during the World War and held the temporary rank of lieutenant colonel. He was born in Mississippi Sept. 17, 1870, and entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant of Cavalry Feb. 2, 1901. He had previously served in the Mississippi Volunteers during the war with Spain and as a second lieutenant in the 33d U.S. Volunteer Infantry in Philippine campaigns.

Capt. George L. Converse, Jr., Cav., U.S.A., was retired from active service June 28, 1920, for physical disability incident thereto. He is a son of Col. George L. Converse, U.S.A., retired, and was born in Ohio Nov. 25, 1883, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1906. He served as a temporary major during the World War and was last on duty at San Francisco.

Capt. Harvie K. Dalbey, Cav., U.S.A., was on June 28, 1920, retired from active service for physical disability incident thereto. Captain Dalbey was last on duty at Fort Ringgold, Texas. He entered the Regular Army as a private in the General Service Oct. 2, 1913, and re-

ceived his first commission, that of second lieutenant of Cavalry, Jan. 25, 1917.

Capt. Truby C. Martin, Field Art., U.S.A., was retired from active service June 29, 1920, on account of physical disability incident thereto. During the World War Captain Martin held the temporary rank of lieutenant colonel. He was born in Kansas Oct. 23, 1884, and entered the Regular Army from civil life as a second lieutenant of Field Artillery Sept. 25, 1908.

Capt. Roy T. Cunningham, Coast Art., U.S.A., was on June 28, 1920, retired from active service for physical disability incident thereto. He was last on duty in San Francisco and during the World War held the temporary rank of major. Captain Cunningham, who was born in Indiana Dec. 13, 1885, originally entered the Regular Army as a private in the band of the 5th Cavalry June 1, 1908. He received his first commission, that of second lieutenant of Coast Artillery, July 20, 1911.

Capt. Thomas S. Bowen, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service June 29, 1920, for physical disability incident thereto. During the World War he served with the Air Service of the A.E.F. and held the temporary rank of lieutenant colonel. He was born in Kentucky Sept. 15, 1884, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1909. Captain Bowen has been under medical treatment in Washington.

Capt. William J. Browne, Phil. Scouts, was retired from active service June 29, 1920, on account of physical disability incident to the service. He first entered the Regular Army as a private in the 6th Infantry in that command. He was made a post commissary sergeant in January, 1899, and was first commissioned in the Philippine Scouts in March, 1905. He was born in Ireland Jan. 3, 1869.

Capt. Peter Peterson, Phil. Scouts, was retired from active service June 29, 1920, on account of physical disability incident thereto. He was born in Denmark June 27, 1866, and entered the Regular Army as a private in the 12th Infantry Aug. 17, 1889, and rose to sergeant. He re-enlisted as a private in the 20th Infantry Aug. 22, 1894, and rose therein to the rank of sergeant. He was first commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts July 1, 1901.

Capt. Louis S. Emmanuel, Porto Rico Regiment, was on June 29, 1920, retired from active service on account of disability incident thereto. He was born in Porto Rico Oct. 18, 1880, and first entered the Porto Rico Regiment as a second lieutenant in March, 1905. During the World War he served as temporary major.

First Lieut. Donald B. Doan, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service June 29, 1920, for disability incident to the service. He was born in New York March 21, 1895, and entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant of Infantry Oct. 26, 1917, from the O.R.C. He has been under medical treatment in Washington.

Lieut. Charlton P. Lee, U.S.M.C., was placed on retired status July 3, 1920, for disability incurred in line of duty. He enrolled in the Marine Corps Reserve Sept. 26, 1917, and in France was attached to the 6th Marines, serving with the regiment in all actions from March 12, 1918, in the Verdun sector, to Nov. 4, 1918, in the Meuse-Ardennes offensive. He was twice wounded in March and again in November, 1918, and was cited for gallantry in action in the Champagne.

Lieut. Comdr. Eben Barker, U.S.C.G., on July 5, 1920, was placed on the retired list for disability incurred in line of duty. He was appointed from Massachusetts in November, 1895, and during the World War held the rank of temporary captain.

*RECENT DEATHS.**MAJOR GEN. WILLIAM C. GORGAS, U.S.A.*

The death of Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., retired, former Surgeon General of the Army, at a hospital in London, England, on July 4, 1920, where he had been in a critical condition for some three weeks following a stroke of apoplexy, is universally mourned. He was a fine type of officer and gentleman. His great work in eliminating yellow fever and malarial diseases from the Panama Canal Zone, sanitary work in Cuba, and mission to South Africa to assist the British authorities there in improving health conditions gave him a worldwide reputation. Only recently he had signed a five-year contract with the Peruvian government to direct sanitary measures in that country, to begin his work in January, 1921. Tributes have been paid to his distinguished services by persons representing many nations. Among those who sent condolences to Mrs. Gorgas, widow of the General, and paid tribute to the valuable services of General Gorgas were King George of England, President Leguia of Peru, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, on behalf of the United States Government, and representatives of the governments of Cuba, Ecuador and Italy. General Gorgas received the Distinguished Service Medal from the United States Government "for especially meritorious and conspicuous service as Surgeon General of the Army in organizing and administering the Medical Department during the World War." In recognition of his distinguished services in behalf of military sanitation General Gorgas was made a grand officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy. Aside from his exceptional scientific skill his administrative ability was very marked. While in London, in March, 1914, he was entertained at dinner by the medical profession of London. The dinner was given as a tribute to the splendid work done by General Gorgas as chief of the sanitary department of Panama. A special convocation held at Oxford conferred the degree of Doctor of Science *honoris causa* upon General Gorgas for his work in rendering the construction of the Panama Canal possible by stamping out the yellow and malaria fevers. Among the many other honors conferred upon General Gorgas were the gold medal of the American Museum of Safety, the Mary Kingsley Medal from the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, and the presidency of the American Medical Association in 1908. He was a member of various medical organizations and a United States delegate to the first Pan-American Medical Congress in Santiago, Chile, in 1908. He was director of yellow fever work for the Rockefeller Foundation.

General Gorgas went to London in June, preparatory to his mission to West Africa to investigate there sanitary conditions, on behalf of the British government. During his illness Colonel Kennedy, medical consultant at the hospital, was in constant attendance on General Gorgas, and every facility was afforded by the British military authorities for proper medical attention. It was stated by Brig. Gen. Robert E. Noble, Assistant Surgeon General, U.S.A., who was with General Gorgas, that Bright's disease (nephritis) was the immediate cause of

death, which was very peaceful. Mrs. Gorgas was with her husband at the time of his death.

General Gorgas was born in Mobile, Ala., Oct. 3, 1854, the son of Brig. Gen. Josiah Gorgas, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1841, who resigned from the Army in 1861 to enter the Confederate service as Chief of Ordnance. He died in 1883. William C. Gorgas entered the U.S. Army as an assistant surgeon June 16, 1880, after taking a course at Bellevue Medical College. He was promoted an assistant surgeon in 1885, major and surgeon in 1898, and colonel, Medical Corps, in March, 1903. He was appointed Surgeon General Jan. 16, 1914, succeeding General Torney, who died Dec. 27, 1913. General Gorgas was retired Oct. 3, 1918, upon reaching the age limit of sixty-four years. During the war with Spain he served as a major and surgeon of Volunteers, and accompanied the Army in the Santiago expedition and was put in charge of the yellow fever wards of the Los Animas Hospital in Havana. While serving as health officer of the city he seized upon the contemporary discovery of the mosquito transmission of yellow fever and adapted to it his campaign that effectively "cleared up" the Cuban capital. His next great work was in cleaning up the Panama Canal Zone of yellow and malarial fever, and in five years his scientific methods reduced the yellow fever death rate of the isthmus from 8,000 to nineteen.

General Gorgas in 1913 went to South Africa at the request of the British government to investigate conditions in the Rand mines, where thousands of Kaffirs were dying from epidemics of pneumonia. In 1914 he was made Director of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, and his last great work in the tropics was accomplished under the auspices of that body. A commission headed by General Gorgas visited South America in 1916 and unanimously reported that total eradication of yellow fever was feasible through extermination of the disease-carrying mosquitoes. General Gorgas was for time on duty in France with the A.E.F. during the World War.

Unusual funeral honors were rendered the remains of General Gorgas in London July 9. The services were held in St. Paul's Cathedral under the auspices of the British government, under the supervision of the health minister, Dr. Christopher Addison. Gen. J. G. Steele, of the British army, had charge of the military escort, consisting of the 2d Grenadiers and staff, three squadrons of the 2d Life Guards, the 3d Battalion of the Cold Stream Guards, the 1st Battalion of the Irish Guards and the Cold Stream Guards' band. The 2d Life Guards' band was stationed in the cathedral. The King was represented by Sir John Goodwin, his surgeon, and a number of American, British and other military and naval officials and diplomatic representatives, and a delegation of the Royal Society of Medicine attended the services. The remains will be sent to the United States on a government transport sailing about July 14 or 15.

Secretary of War Baker in paying a tribute to the services of General Gorgas said, on July 4: "The death of Major General Gorgas closes a career of great distinction. The work of General Gorgas in the Canal Zone made the completion of the canal possible and saved thousands of lives. It would be impossible even to estimate the lives saved by his subsequent pursuit of yellow fever prevention. His work has practically made an historic disease of what was once a virulent plague. Although a physician and scientist, General Gorgas was in every sense a soldier. Military men and military things had his sympathetic interest, and he carried over into his scientific and humanitarian pursuits the zeal and courage of the soldier. He was courteous, high minded, scholarly and zealous, and the withdrawal of his fine enthusiasm is a distinct loss to modern medicine, just as his great career is an inspiration to doctors and soldiers alike."

REAR ADMIRAL OSCAR W. FARENHOLT, U.S.N.

Rear Admiral Oscar W. Farenholt, U.S.N., who died from bronchial pneumonia at Mare Island, Calif., June 30, 1920, had a picturesque career and was the only officer of the Navy who entered it as an enlisted man and reached the grade of rear admiral without going through the Naval Academy. He was a most efficient and popular officer, and his death will be mourned by a wide circle of friends.

Admiral Farenholt was born in San Antonio, Texas, May 2, 1843, and entered the Navy as a seaman at New York, April 18, 1861. He was assigned to the Wabash, the flagship of Rear Admiral Dupont, and participated in the engagements and battles at Fort Hatteras, Port Royal and Fort Pulaski and in the boat expeditions sent from the Wabash during 1861-2 into South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. He was severely wounded at the battle of Pocataligo, where a party from the Wabash, with howitzers, was covering the retreat of the Federal Army, and he was sent to the naval hospital at New York, from which he was discharged from the Navy. As soon as he recovered from his wounds he again enlisted in February, 1863, and was assigned to the monitor Catskill, in which he participated in her almost daily engagements with the defenses of Charlestown, from April, 1863, to April, 1864. Admiral Farenholt was by the side of Commander Rogers when he and Assistant Paymaster Woodbury were killed in the pilot house of the Catskill. He participated in the unsuccessful storming party of Fort Sumter in September, 1863, and was promoted to acting ensign in August, 1864. He was next ordered to the command of the schooner Henry Jones and participated in the capture of Plymouth and several engagements on the Roanoke, Chowan and Black Water rivers and the capture of Fort Fisher, N.C. At the end of the war Admiral Farenholt was ordered to the monitor Shawnee and served on various ships and stations. His assignments included duty in the Susquehanna, New Hampshire and Ohio, and after passing his examinations for the Regular Navy in January, 1867, he was ordered to the Idaho and served in her and the Ashuelot on the Asiatic Station until November, 1870. He was commissioned an ensign in the Regular Navy March 12, 1868, and was made master in December of the same year. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1879, lieutenant commander in 1882, commander in 1892 and captain in 1899. He was transferred to the retired list Sept. 1, 1901, on his own application after forty years' service, with the rank of rear admiral. At that time he had performed a sea service of nineteen years and ten months, in addition to his shore duty. His duties after being commissioned a lieutenant in 1870 included service at the Norfolk Navy Yard, in command of the steamer Standish; duty with the Shenandoah on the European station, in command of the Relief; duty at Washington, navigator of the Minnesota, executive officer of the training ship Supply and in charge of the naval nitro depot at Malden, Mass., to the end of 1879. He was next ordered to the Asiatic station in the Swatara, was executive officer on the Wabash, Portsmouth and Swatara, was in command of the Pinta in Alaskan waters, was on duty at the Boston

Navy Yard, inspector of the 13th Lighthouse District at Portland, Ore., to July, 1896. Admiral Farenholt was next ordered to command the Monocacy on the Asiatic station from 1898 to 1899 and was in command of the navy yard at Boston. He was next in command of the monitor Monadnock in December, 1900, where he remained until retired. Admiral Farenholt leaves a son, Capt. Ammen Farenholt, of the Medical Corps in the Navy, who is at present in command of the naval hospital at Mare Island, Calif. He was a member of the M.O.L.L.U.S. and had contributed some interesting Civil War data to the San Francisco commandery.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, U.S.A., retired, a former Chief of Engineers of the Army, and an officer of notable service, died in Washington, D.C., July 2, 1920, after a short illness. He was born in Kentucky, June 11, 1846, and during the Civil War served as a private when sixteen years old in the 10th Kentucky Cavalry from Aug. 16, 1862, to Sept. 17, 1863. He was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. July 1, 1864, and was graduated as a brevet second lieutenant of Engineers June 15, 1868. He was with the Engineer battalion at Willets Point up to August, 1870, and was then detailed to the Military Academy as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy. Among other duties he was assistant engineer on Western explorations under the orders of Lieutenant Wheeler from July, 1872, to August, 1876. He discovered Marshall Pass in the Rocky Mountains and the gold placers of Marshall Basin in San Miguel county, Colo., and they are named in his honor. He was under the orders of Captain King at Chattanooga, Tenn., and at Rome, Ga., to May 10, 1881, and had charge of various important river and harbor improvements, including work on the Mississippi, and was in charge of harbor improvements in Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois. He was a member of various boards on harbor and river improvements and was Engineer officer of the Division and Department of the Missouri from 1890 to 1897. He was a member of boards of Engineers on bridges, harbors, locks, surveys, etc., from 1890 to 1899. He was on duty in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition, in charge of the Engineer section of the War Department exhibit, and was member and president of a special commission of experts on the water supply of the city of Washington. He was also detailed to supervise the construction of all bridges for navigable waters of the United States within the limits of the Chicago district, 1890 to 1899, and he was the inventor of various types of automatic movable dams for river improvement. From 1890 until 1900 he was in charge of the Hennepin Canal. From 1900 to 1908 in charge of defensive works at eastern and southern entrances to New York harbor, the enlargement of Governors Island and various other improvements of channels, harbors and fortifications of New York. In July, 1908, he succeeded Brig. Gen. Alexander Mackenzie as Chief of Engineers. General Marshall was retired for age June 11, 1910. His remains were buried in Arlington with military honors July 3. In 1886 General Marshall married Miss Elizabeth H. Colquitt, daughter of the late Senator Colquitt of Georgia.

Col. William Winborne Gray, Med. Corps, U.S.A., retired, died July 3, 1920, at his home, 34 Greenway terrace, Forest Hills, Long Island. Colonel Gray is survived by his wife, Sallie Kendrick Gray, and his daughter, Agnes Kendrick Gray, both of whom accompanied the remains to Washington. Burial took place at Arlington with full military honors. Colonel Gray was born in Tennessee, Oct. 2, 1850, and entered the Army as an assistant surgeon June 6, 1878. He was retired Dec. 6, 1912, on attaining the age of sixty-two years. He held the degree of A.B., Washington and Lee University, 1871; M.D., Bellevue Medical College, 1875.

Lieut. Col. Edward C. Woodruff, U.S.A., retired, who resided at 71 Winsor place, Glen Ridge, N.J., died there July 8, 1920. Colonel Woodruff was a veteran of the Civil War and was awarded the brevet of major March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service. He was born in New York, Jan. 6, 1839. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the 2d New Jersey Volunteers and was appointed drum major, later serving as hospital steward. He was appointed first lieutenant, 5th New York Cavalry, Oct. 31, 1861, and entered the Regular Army March 24, 1862, as a second lieutenant, 7th Infantry. He served as an officer of that regiment until Jan. 2, 1888, when he was promoted major, 5th Infantry. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel April 22, 1892, and was retired May 4, 1892, at his own request, after more than thirty years' service.

Lieut. James I. Haley, Construction Corps, U.S.N., died at Los Angeles, Calif., June 30, 1920, while on sick leave. He had previously been attending a course of instruction in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Lieutenant Haley was born in New Hampshire on March 11, 1873, and was appointed an acting carpenter in the U.S. Navy in July, 1897. He was promoted to chief carpenter April 27, 1904; to assistant naval constructor to July 1, 1917, and attained rank of lieutenant (T) March 16, 1918. He leaves a wife, Sue May Haley, at Santa Ana, Calif.

Mrs. Carolyne Munce McFarland Rockhill, wife of Lieut. Col. Edward P. Rockhill, U.S.A., retired, died at Fort Bliss, Texas, July 2, 1920.

Dr. Danderidge Holliday Olivier, who died recently in Indianapolis, Ind., in his forty-seventh year, was a brother of Col. R. T. Olivier, U.S.A.

Mrs. Ida Morton, wife of Major Alfred Morton, U.S.A., retired, formerly of the 9th Infantry, and mother of Major Edward C. Morton, M.D., late U.S.A., and of Alfred W. Morton, died at San Francisco, Calif., June 28, 1920. Major Alfred Morton is residing at Bellevue Hotel, San Francisco. Major Edward C. Morton served for seventeen months with A.E.F. as regimental surgeon, 7th U.S. Engineers, and Alfred W. Morton resides at Cecil Hotel, San Francisco.

Mrs. Augusta Anna Gray Paul, wife of Capt. Henry M. Paul (math.), U.S.N., retired, and mother of Lieut. Comdr. Carroll Paul, Civil Engrs. Corps, U.S.N., died in Washington, D.C., June 29, 1920.

Mrs. Jennie Wilson, widow of N. F. Wilson, and mother of Mrs. Claude M. Thiele, the wife of Capt. C. M. Thiele, Coast Art., U.S.A., stationed in Coblenz, Germany, died in Pittsburgh, Pa., on June 21, 1920. Mrs. Thiele returned from Germany on the Northern Pacific, arriving in New York on July 8.

Mrs. Agnes D. C. Brooks, mother of the wife of Capt. A. H. Wilson, Cav., U.S.A., died on June 6, 1920. Captain Wilson has changed station from Fort Riley, Kas., to West Point, N.Y.

Mr. Charles A. Andresen, father of Mrs. Kenneth

Whiting, wife of Comdr. Kenneth Whiting, U.S.N., died at his home in Larchmont Manor, N.Y., July 6, 1920.

Deaths of officers of the U.S. Army in the United States and at places not covered by printed casualty reports, as announced by the War Department for the week ended July 6, 1920:

First Lieut. Thomas C. Sims, Air Ser. (emergency), at Carlstrom Field, Fla., June 26, 1920.

Second Lieut. David H. Dickey, Q.M. Corps (emergency), at Fort McPherson, Ga., June 25, 1920.

Capt. Fred B. Abbott, Med. Corps (emergency), undergoing physical reconstruction, at Oteen, N.C., June 30, 1920.

DEATHS OF NAVY ENLISTED MEN.

July 3—Otto A. Sinkula, boatswain's mate, first class, U.S.N., attached to U.S.S. Nevada: drowning.

July 3—Joseph J. Smith, seaman, U.S.N., attached to U.S.S. Gamble: accidental.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Capt. Bernard Smith, Engrs., U.S.A., of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and Miss Lillian May Caldwell, took place June 30, 1920, at San Antonio. The ceremony was performed by Rev. William Bertrand Stevens in the St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

Capt. James H. Bogart, Chemical Warfare Service, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret D. Smith, of Los Angeles, Calif., were married July 8, 1920, at the home of Captain Bogart's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bogart, at Port Chester, N.Y.

Lieut. John D. H. Kane, U.S.N., and Miss Cordelia Phythian Pringle, daughter of Capt. Joel R. P. Pringle, U.S.N., were married at Newport, R.I., July 7, 1920, in Trinity Church. The wedding was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 67 Rhode Island avenue. The ceremony was performed by Capt. Sidney K. Evans, chaplain, assisted by the Rev. Everett P. Smith, rector of St. Mary's, Portsmouth. The bride was attended by Miss Cordelia Phythian Bookwiler, of Philadelphia, as maid of honor, and Miss Meta Hamilton Barrage, Miss Mary Virginia Ramsey and Miss Nancy Summer King as bridesmaids. R. Keith Kane, a brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man, while the ushers were Lieuts. Gordon Sherwood, Francis S. Gibson, B. B. Lanier and Robert L. Randolph, U.S.N., and Allan Brown, of Boston, and Louis B. McCagg, Jr., of Newport.

Lieut. James D. Barner, U.S.N., and Miss Helen J. Starr, daughter of Mrs. Helen H. Starr and the late Charles S. Starr, were married July 8, 1920, at the home of the bride's parents in New London, Conn., the Rev. Dr. J. Beveridge Lee officiating. Lieutenant Barner is stationed in New York. The couple will reside at Freeport, L.I.

Lieut. Francis H. Gilmer, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Buffington Brooks, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Sweson J. Brooks, of Fiske Farm, Harrison, N.Y., were married at that place at the home of the bride's parents on July 8, 1920. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William St. John. The recruit band of the 23d street Navy recruiting station played during the reception. The bride during the war served as a yeoman. She is a graduate of the Rye Seminary, class of '17.

First Lieut. Ralph Huston Wooten, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Miss Katherine McComas Wallace were married July 3, 1920, at the home of the bride in Cambridge, Md. Miss Wallace is a granddaughter of Col. James Wallace, 1st Regt., U.S.V., Eastern Shore of Maryland, Lockwood's Independent Brigade, Army of the Potomac, and a sister of Lieut. James Wallace, U.S. Air Ser. Reserve Corps. Lieutenant Wooten is at present stationed at Luke Field, Pearl Harbor, H.T., and with Mrs. Wooten is booked to sail on July 26 on the transport for Honolulu.

Lieut. Boyd W. Bartlett, Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Helen A. Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Allen, of 38 Aborn street, Peabody, Mass., were married July 3, 1920, in the South Congregational Church, Peabody. Mr. George M. Carpenter was best man and the ushers were Lieut. Robert A. Hill, Lieut. Lester F. Rhodes and Mr. Charles Carpenter.

Ensign McInrod A. Schur, U.S.N., and Miss Virginia Baynes, daughter of Mrs. Laura Ellsworth, of San Diego, Calif., were married at St. Vincent's Roman Catholic Church in that city on June 28, 1920, Rev. Father Ponet officiating. Lieut. Roman J. Miller, U.S.N., of the naval air station, was best man, while Ensigns Reed, Bowes and Charles W. Shone, U.S.N., acted as ushers. The bridesmaids were Misses Lois Fisher, Elizabeth Akerman, Marie Giraud and Josephine Wright. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at local grill, after which Ensign and Mrs. Schur left for a trip to Los Angeles. They will make their home at the Kirkland apartments in San Diego while the groom is on duty at the naval air station on North Island.

Lieut. Clifford W. Smith, U.S.N.R.F., of Washington, D.C., and Miss Edith Houston Regan, of Sedalia, Mo., were married in New York at the Little Church Around the Corner, June 17, 1920. They are at home at 1800 I street, N.W., Washington.

Former Lieut. Frank M. Mellor, who served with the 17th U.S. Infantry during the World War, and now resides at Philadelphia, was married on June 26, 1920, to Miss Helen M. Forbes at her home in Boston, Mass.

The engagement is announced of Mrs. McMillan Gibson, of Washington, D.C., to Major Morris E. Locke, Field Art., U.S.A., on duty at the General Staff College. The wedding will take place on July 12. Mrs. Gibson was formerly Miss Grace Jarvis, of Detroit. She was educated in Europe, presented at Court in Berlin and married in Washington to Preston Gibson, son of the late Senator from Louisiana. Later the Gibsons were divorced. Since the death of her grandmother, the late Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Gibson has occupied an apartment at 1802 18th street with her two children, a boy of twelve and a daughter several years younger. She inherited a large fortune from her grandparents and is prominent in Washington society.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Harvey, of Washington, D.C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Abigail Holman Harvey, to Capt. Eugene Villaret, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., who was recently ordered to duty as assistant military attaché of the American Embassy of Paris, and will sail for his new post July 20. The wedding will consequently take place July 17 in St. Margaret's Church. Captain Villaret was graduated from the

West Point Military Academy in 1914 and served overseas with the A.E.F.

Mr. and Mrs. John Joseph Young, of Brownsville, Texas, announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Una Clara, to Capt. Wharton Girard Ingram, U.S.A. Captain Ingram is now on temporary duty in Detroit, Mich., recruiting for the 4th Cavalry; and the wedding will take place upon his return, which will be about the middle of August.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Whittaker, 335 Huntington avenue, Boston, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary, to 1st Lieut. George A. Davis, 38th Inf., U.S.A., now stationed at Camp Devens, Mass. Miss Whittaker is the sister of Capt. H. L. Whittaker, C.A.C.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Lieut. Col. Noble J. Wiley, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wiley are now located at 1116 Gral Luna, Manila, P.I.

Mrs. Harry Conger Pratt, wife of Major Pratt, U.S.A., has gone to Bar Harbor, Me., to spend the summer.

Col. Harry R. Lay, U.S.M.C., and wife have taken an apartment at the Dresden, Washington, and will be there after July 15.

Lieut. and Mrs. William P. Bacon have returned to Boston, from Akron, Ohio, where they were visiting Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Willis Bacon.

Capt. Herman Buekema, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Buekema announce the birth of a daughter, Alice Wyke, on June 8, 1920, at the Ancon Hospital, Canal Zone.

Mrs. Hines, wife of Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, U.S.A., Chief of the Army Transport Service, returned from Europe July 7 on the Northern Pacific, arriving at New York.

Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, and Worth Bagley Daniels, their son, were luncheon guests of Mrs. George Dewey, widow of Admiral Dewey, U.S.N., at Atlantic City, N.J., on July 4. Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., also visited Mrs. Dewey on that day.

Mrs. John Irwin Marshall, of Highland Park, Ill., has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. McCleave, wife of Capt. Edward Gregg McCleave, U.S.A., at Charleston, S.C. Mrs. Marshall left Charleston, S.C., June 27 to visit her son, Capt. William A. Rafferty, General Staff, U.S.A., Washington.

Mrs. Parry W. Lewis and Mrs. Philip Mallory entertained at a large and delightful afternoon card party at the Officers' Club at Camp Dix, N.J. The club was decorated with pink roses and cream was cut by Mrs. William P. Lewis, guest of Mrs. P. W. Lewis. The prizes were won by Mrs. Hutchinson and Mrs. Charles Campbell. There were about twelve tables and delightful refreshments were served to the guests.

Mrs. Le Breton, wife of Comdr. David McD. Le Breton, gave a luncheon at the naval training station, Newport, R.I., June 30, in honor of Miss Judith Lee Dismukes, who was formally presented at a tea given by her mother July 1. Capt. and Mrs. Dismukes formally entertained Governor Beeckman and a few other guests on the afternoon of June 30 following the exhibition drill at the station, which the Governor reviewed.

Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Director of Finance, U.S.A., at the recent centennial commencement of Colby College, Waterville, Me., was granted the degree of LL.D. This is the third degree General Lord has received from this college. He graduated therefrom in 1884, receiving the degree of A.B., and several years thereafter was given the degree of A.M. for literary work performed after graduation. He was also elected one of the trustees of the college at this last commencement.

Major Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., arrived at New York city July 7 on the transport Northern Pacific from his inspection of the American Forces in Germany, and went to the Astor for a short visit before going to Washington, where he reported to the War Department July 8. With General March were Mrs. John Millikin, his daughter, wife of Captain Millikin, U.S.A., his aid; Mrs. Leslie C. Stevens, Captain Millikin's sister, and Major Beverly F. Brown, U.S.A.

The Department of New York G.A.R. at its annual encampment at Syracuse, N.Y., June 23, 1920, elected the following officers: Department commander, A. E. Stacey, of Elbridge; senior vice commander, Henry L. Keene, of Elmira; junior vice commander, Thomas J. McConachie, of Brooklyn; chaplain, William E. Kimball, of Oneida; medical director, Dr. R. P. Bush, of Horseheads. The Commander-in-Chief, Daniel M. Hall, of Columbus, Ohio, is ill at his hotel here.

Lieut. Comdr. J. Ogden Hoffman, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hoffman are being congratulated on the birth of a son, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Jr., at their residence, 435 Angell street, Providence, R.I., on July 2, 1920. Mrs. Hoffman will be remembered as Miss Anna Hampton Carson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hampton L. Carson, 1033 Spruce street, Philadelphia. Lieutenant Commander Hoffman, who is Navy recruiting officer of the Provisional District, is the son of the late John White Hoffman and Mrs. Hoffman, of Kingston, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Former Lieut. Richard Emerick, Air Ser., U.S.A., who now resides at Ardsley, N.Y., won his case in court at White Plains June 23 against John F. Havemeyer for \$50,000 for injuries received in a collision between a motorcycle he was riding and an automobile driven by Mr. Havemeyer. The accident occurred last year at Irvington. Mr. Emerick, who has lost the use of both legs, and whose left arm is paralyzed, had to be wheeled to court in an invalid chair. Decision was reserved on motions to set aside the verdict and for a new trial.

A new song, "My Ain Countree," by May Hartmann, wife of Lieut. Col. Carl F. Hartmann, U.S.A., has just been issued by her music publishers, G. Schirmer, of New York and Boston. "My Ain Countree" is distinctly of the ballad class and promises to be a semi-popular song. It is very appealing in poem and music and arranged for medium or high voice. John McCormack has taken it on his world tour and Madame Frances Alda took advance copies abroad with her several weeks ago. "Somewhere in France," "The Last Call" and "If the World Should End To-morrow" were Mrs. Hartmann's war songs, "Somewhere in France" going into its fourth edition during the war. Four other songs by Mrs. Hartmann were published by the Clayton F. Summy Co., of Chicago; "Illumination," "Saint Cecily," "I am Weary" and "Love is a Mystery" (a barcarole). They were first sung at the Palace at Madrid, Spain, by Madame Anna Fitzius and later in Paris and London by this singer and by Madame Jenny Dufoe, of the Chicago Grand Opera. There has recently been such a demand for these songs from Chicago that they will go into new edition, the ones of seven years ago being now out of edition.

Mrs. Waldo C. Patten has taken the Cary cottage at Jamestown, R.I., for July, August and September.

A daughter, Ella Keen Steel, was born to the wife of Capt. Charles L. Steel, Inf., U.S.A., at Baltimore, Md., July 2, 1920.

A son, Charles William Walker, was born to the wife of Lieut. Col. Fred L. Walker, 25th U.S. Inf., at Nogales, Ariz., June 22, 1920.

A son, John Daniel Bender, was born to the wife of Capt. Louis B. Bender, Sig. Corps, U.S.A. (Coast Art.), at Boston, Mass., July 1, 1920.

A son, Edward Gregg McCleave, jr., was born to the wife of Capt. Edmund Gregg McCleave, U.S.A., at Charleston, S.C., June 21, 1920.

Mrs. John W. Heard, who has been the guest of her son, Captain Heard, at Fort Howard, will spend July with Mrs. T. H. Rees, Jr., at West Point.

Major George S. Simonds, U.S.A., and wife and their mother, Mrs. J. H. Page, are spending the summer at Ossining School, Ossining-on-Hudson, N.Y.

A daughter, Phyllis Brown, was born to Ensign Gilbert W. Brown, U.S.N., and Mrs. Brown at the Woman's Hospital, Baltimore, Md., on June 10, 1920.

A daughter, Elizabeth Margaret Bond, was born to Capt. Aubrey H. Bond, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Bond at Washington, D.C., on June 24, 1920.

Major and Mrs. J. R. Baker, of Washington, D.C., have enjoyed a visit from Miss Helen Godfrey, of St. Louis, Mo., Mrs. Baker's sister. She returned to her home a few days ago.

A son, Valentine Wood, Jr., was born to Lieut. Comdr. Valentine Wood, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wood on July 5, 1920, at Coronado, Calif. The baby is the grandson of Commodore M. L. Wood, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wood.

Mrs. Harry Hogg and Mrs. Lawrence E. Barron, of Englewood, N.J., on June 30, jointly gave a "shower" for Miss Helen Mary Loveland, daughter of Major and Mrs. Loveland, who was married on July 6 to Lieut. John Dimmick Armstrong, 63d Inf., U.S.A. Prior to the wedding, Miss Dorothy Barber entertained the wedding party and a few Englewood friends at a dinner at the Knickerbocker Country Club on Monday evening, July 6, after which the party went to the Fourth of July dance at the Englewood Field Club.

Mrs. H. P. Alden, of Norman, Okla., entertained in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Alden, of Washington, D.C., on June 22. The event, in addition, marked the birthday anniversary of Major Alden, and the guests, who were all old-time friends, delighted to recall to mind reminiscence of his childhood spent in the town of Norman. Little John Alden added greatly to the enjoyment by singing two charming baby songs. A double contest followed in which Mrs. John Hardie was awarded the prize for skillful handwork and Mrs. J. D. Maguire a prize for a contest in the works of Whittier. The prizes presented were handsome hand-painted china. After refreshments, the guests wished Mrs. Arthur Alden a safe journey and a speedy return.

At a meeting held June 24, at Fort Leavenworth, the executive committee of the Fort Leavenworth Musical Club outlined the program for the coming year. It is anticipated that there will be much musical talent among the wives of the officers who will attend the Service Schools next year and an interesting course of music is outlined. The executive committee includes, Mmes. C. H. Muir, C. E. Gatewood, F. D. Webster and Brooke Payne. The meetings will begin Oct. 5 and continue fortnightly until May 24 and will include afternoons of miscellaneous music, early, late and present-day American, Grieg, Norwegian, early and modern Italian, early German, modern German, early and modern French, early and modern Russian and folk songs.

Lieut. Col. Henry Latrobe Roosevelt, U.S.M.C., who has resigned his commission in the Marine Corps to accept an important executive position with an oil concern in the Oklahoma field, is a cousin of the former President Theodore Roosevelt and also of Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt, of the Navy Department. He entered the U.S. Marine Corps in December, 1899, after he had served as a naval cadet at sea in the Spanish-American War. He was in charge of the construction of the cantonment at Quantico, Va., in the World War, and served there as post quartermaster. His service in the corps comprised duty in the Philippines, Panama, Cuba and Haiti. In August, 1914, he was ordered to France and attached to the American Embassy in connection with the relief of American citizens who were caught in the web of the war's sudden outbreak.

Of a recent Washington Club cotillion at Colon Beach, Canal Zone, a correspondent writes: "We, who are serving, or have served on the Canal Zone, are always eager to hear of the club that has given so many of us such gloriously happy times, under the tropical sky and among the enchanting palms. The hop, June 20, was no more brilliant than usual a.d. yet the 'first-time guests' were astonished at the beautiful Washington Hotel ballroom, the exquisitely gowned women and the immaculately garbed men. The soft breeze could scarcely be called cooling, but the gay dancers seemed not to heed the heat, for as one charming young matron said, 'Just how can you talk of the temperature with such heavenly music and such a floor?' Preceding the dance one noticed many large and small dinner parties. France Field (aviation) was well represented at one of the round tables, and at another was Col. and Mrs. H. E. Cloke's dinner party for Col. and Mrs. A. Hamilton, their house guests from Quarry Heights, Balboa. Colonel Cloke's other guests were Col. and Mrs. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sheldon McCarthy, Miss Eva Doyle, Captain Stewart and Captain Bruner."

Howard S. Keep, formerly a lieutenant commander in the Navy, who lives in New York city, has brought suit against the Pacific Development Company, of New York, and the South Seas Pacific Company, a subsidiary of the former concern, for \$100,000 damages from them jointly. Justice Squires, of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, N.Y., on July 2, reserved decision as to the dismissal of the suit, asked for by the plaintiffs. Mr. Keep in his complaint says that while he was stationed in Samoa he obtained options on valuable coconut lands. On his arrival in New York he made an agreement with the Pacific Development Company to develop the property and the South Seas Pacific Company was formed for that purpose. The latter company bought a yacht on which Keep was to go to Samoa. It sailed from Marblehead, Mass., on Dec. 8, 1919, and stopped at Bermuda on its way to the South Pacific Islands. It sailed without Keep and left him without means to return to New York, he charges. He returned there later and was then told he had been discharged. He says the company tried to make a more advantageous contract with him, which he refused to do. The company claims that he was discharged because not fitted for the position, and that he was paid for the options he held on the Samoan lands.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert E. Vose, Coast Art., U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter at Newport, R.I., June 27, 1920.

Mr. C. Edward Hart, son of Major James W. Hart, U.S.M.C., has entered the Military Academy at West Point.

A son, Thomas Quirk, Jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. T. C. Quirk, Med. Corps, U.S.N., at Norfolk, Va., July 5, 1920.

Miss Elizabeth Howry, of Washington, has lately been the guest of the family of Col. Ralph Millar, U.S.A., at Front Royal, Va.

A daughter, Helen Penrose Mannix, was born to the wife of Capt. D. Pratt Mannix, U.S.N., at Rosemont, Pa., July 6, 1920.

Mrs. Steele, wife of Capt. Franklin T. Steele, U.S.M.C., is spending the summer at the Monterey Inn, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

Mrs. Maxwell Murray, wife of Major Murray, U.S.A., has gone to Siasconset, Nantucket, where she has a cottage for the summer.

Brig. Gen. David S. Gordon, U.S.A., has left Washington for Atlantic City, N.J., where he will stop at the Marlborough-Blenheim.

A daughter, Margaret Lucille Jay, was born to Capt. Henry D. Jay, U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Jay at Long Branch, N.J., on June 24, 1920.

A son, Alfred Wishart Brownell, was born to the wife of Capt. Gilbert S. Brownell, 55th Inf., U.S.A., at Grand Rapids, Mich., June 26.

Mrs. Richard H. Kimball, wife of Major Kimball, U.S.A., has left Washington to spend July and August at Lookout Mountain, Tenn.

A daughter, Helen Clark Harmon, was born to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. M. F. Harmon, Jr., at France Field, Cristobal, Canal Zone, June 29, 1920.

Mrs. Brinton Stone, of Washington, is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Capt. Loren Stone, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stone, at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mrs. Henry E. Lackey, wife of Captain Lackey, U.S.N., with her three daughters has left Washington and gone to Waltham, Mass., where they will make a visit.

Col. Harry Lay, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Lay have taken an apartment at the Dresden, Connecticut avenue, Washington, where they will be at home after the middle of July.

The Order of Commander of the British Empire (military division) has been conferred upon Capt. Frank L. Pleiadwell, Med. Corps, U.S.N., fleet surgeon of the Atlantic Fleet.

Major Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lee from Fort Leavenworth, have been spending a short time at the Shoreham, Washington. They will go from there on a six weeks' motor trip.

Mrs. Jane Wilkes, daughter of the late Admiral Charles Wilkes, has left her apartment at the Farragut, Washington, and gone to her summer cottage at Saluda in western North Carolina.

Lieut. Charles Styles Murphy, U.S.A., aviation repair depot, Speedway, Indianapolis, Ind., and Mrs. Murphy announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Margaret Murphy, on June 26, 1920.

Mrs. Smith, widow of Brig. Gen. Jacob Hurd Smith, U.S.A., has recently sold her summer home, Little Brook Farm, at Garrison-on-Hudson, N.Y., and is spending some time at Farmington, Conn.

Col. John S. Chambers, U.S.A., will occupy the residence he has lately purchased at 1514 Webster street, N.W., Washington. The property is one of a row of new residences at 16th and Webster streets.

Capt. Henry Merriam, U.S.A., and Mrs. Merriam have closed their N street home in Washington and gone to Portsmouth, N.H., where they will spend the summer with their daughter, Mrs. Wheelwright.

Mrs. Paul W. Blanchard, of Highland Park, Ill., has had as her guest for the week-end Mrs. J. E. McCormick and Miss Emma McCormick, wife and daughter of Sergt. J. E. McCormick, U.S.A., retired, of Aurora, Ill.

Mrs. Horace Macfarland, widow of Lieutenant Commander Macfarland, U.S.N., left her country home at Chevy Chase, Md., on July 9, for East Gloucester, Mass., where she will be some time at the Hawthorne Inn.

Mrs. Harold Hill Titus, wife of Lieutenant Titus, U.S.M.C., now stationed at Port au Prince, Haiti, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gales Demonet, of Washington, at their summer home at 3432 Ashley Terrace, Cleveland Park.

Lieut. Comdr. Henry Kent McCay, U.S.N., and Mrs. McCay, who have been visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Delano Ames, have returned to their home in Philadelphia. They will go in August to Bay Head, N.J.

Brig. Gen. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Barnett with Mrs. Barnett's daughters, the Misses Leila and Anne Gordon, left Washington on June 30 for their country place, Wakefield Manor, on the Rappahannock river, Va., where they will spend two months.

Mrs. Henry Fitch and Miss Alexandrine Fitch, widow and daughter of the late Chief Engineer Fitch, U.S.N., who have been visiting Mrs. Stephen Rowan, wife of Commander Rowan, U.S.N., in New London, Conn., will spend the remainder of the summer at Fishers Island, N.Y.

Miss Grace Sigerfoos, daughter of the late Brig. Gen. Edward Sigerfoos, U.S.A., is spending her vacation with her mother, Mrs. Edward Sigerfoos, at 330 West 4th street, Greenville, Ohio. Miss Sigerfoos has been attending Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio, the past year.

Major William F. Hase, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Hase, accompanied by their two daughters, left Fort Leavenworth on July 5 for a two months' stay at Yellowstone Park and Colorado Springs. They will return to Leavenworth in time for the opening of the General Staff School.

Miss Carolyn Nash, daughter of Capt. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N., and Miss Katherine Robinson, daughter of the late Comdr. J. Marshall Robinson, U.S.N., went to the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on July 2, to join a house party given by Miss Frederick at her country place for Miss Miriam Benoit, of St. Louis.

Mrs. Paul W. Blanchard, wife of Chief Musician Blanchard, U.S.A., retired, and son, Paul W., Jr., are at Los Angeles, Calif., where they will spend the remainder of the summer. En route they stopped over to visit friends at Camp Funston, Kas., and Burntfork, Wyo. While in Los Angeles Mrs. Blanchard's address will be 4017 Floral Drive.

A daughter, Jean Hall, was born to the wife of Capt. Dean Hall, Coast Art., U.S.A., at New York on July 5, 1920.

Lieut. Comdr. Brantz Mayer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mayer are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on June 26, 1920.

A son, Edward Blacker Pinger, was born to the wife of Capt. Roland W. Pinger, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., at Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y.

Mrs. Wren, widow of Major William C. Wren, U.S.A., is recovering from a serious illness of over two months and expects to be able to go to Ottawa Beach, on Lake Michigan, soon.

Comdr. Frank B. Freyer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Freyer left Washington on July 2 for Hot Springs, Va., where they will be the guests for a week of Mr. and Mrs. Milton C. Elliott at their cottage.

A son, Alexander McCarroll Patch, 3d, was born to the wife of Capt. Alexander M. Patch, Inf., U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., July 2, 1920. Mrs. Patch is the daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. I. W. Little, U.S.A.

R. D. McDonald, late major of Cavalry, National Army during the World War, and who was captain, 11th U.S. Cavalry at Presidio of Monterey, Calif., at the time he resigned from the Army, is at present in business in the Denckha Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Ellis, wife of Lieut. Col. William Ellis, U.S.A., and family have left Portland, Ore., and have opened the Margaret Cottage at Seaside, Ore., where they will remain until Sept. 1, when they will join Lieutenant Colonel Ellis, who is stationed at Camp Jackson, S.C.

The net estate of Col. James D. Bell, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, who died in Brooklyn, N.Y., in November, 1919, is valued at \$59,966, according to an appraisal filed in the Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn, on July 6. His widow receives \$39,966.

"Many friends of Major John Marston, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Marston," says the Evening Capital, of Annapolis, Md., of July 6, "are regretting their early leave-taking, Major Marston having been ordered to Quantico. Both Major and Mrs. Marston have a host of friends in Annapolis, where the marine officer took his bride, who was, before her marriage, Miss Elizabeth Worthington, daughter of Mrs. and the late Eugene Worthington, of Annapolis. Mrs. Marston is one of the most charming young matrons in the Navy set."

A most enjoyable dinner party was given by the officers of the U.S.S. Quincy at Hampton Roads, Va., July 4, 1920, in compliment to Lieut. Jack E. Harwood, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Caesar. The wardroom was prettily decorated with flags, floral designs and decorations which lent a festive atmosphere to the occasion. Among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Charles J. Brown, Lieuts. J. K. Harwood, G. H. Ackerman, Leon E. Lambert and Charles P. Juroe, Ensigns Ernest J. Janney, William D. Wilkinson, Charles D. Motheral and Frank L. Howard, all U.S.N.; Lieut. Oscar Harwood, U.S.A., Mr. Ben R. Rivers, Mrs. Minnie Dudley, the Misses Margaret Williams, Lucille Hobbs, Mary Louise Hobbs, Ida L. Treadle, Mattie Griffin, Nell Mercer and Hilda White. The officers of the Quincy regret that they had to leave Norfolk for Boston July 7, but anticipate the pleasure of an early return to Norfolk.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS OLYMPIC TRYOUTS.

The Navy and Marine Corps are to be represented at the final Olympic swimming tryouts to be held at the Lincoln Park lagoon, Chicago, on July 10 and 11, those representing the Navy being Lieut. Frank A. Mullen, Ensign M. J. McDermott, Mdsn. G. W. Bolling, C. D. Emory, C. R. Landin, G. Winkler, C. S. Quinby and H. C. Church, together with five enlisted men, while the Marine Corps representative is to be Sergt. J. F. B. Hanly. Entries have also been made by Navy personnel in the final Olympic boxing tryouts to take place at the armory of the 69th Regiment, N.Y.G., New York city, on July 12 and 13. Ensign E. W. Wright, U.S.N., and Pvt. S. Muchic, Marine Corps, will compete in the middleweight class, and nine enlisted men of the Navy in other classes.

At the National A.A.U. and Olympic tryouts for the Pentathlon title at McGoldrick Field, Brooklyn, N.Y., on July 4, the pentathlon championship was carried off by Brutus Hamilton, of the University of Missouri. A very good showing in different events was made by participants from the Navy. The javelin throw was won by Lieut. H. B. Liveredge, U.S.M.C., with a distance of 169 feet 8 inches. The discus throw was won by Mdsn. V. C. Clapp, U.S.N., 129 feet 1 1/4 inches. In the open A.A.U. events, E. B. Curtis, U.S.N.A., competed from scratch in a 1,500 meter handicap run with eleven rivals, winning by 15 yards; time 4:02 2-5. The William E. Harmon special 400-meter run was won by Frank Shea, of the U.S.N.R.F., who scored a spectacular victory over the Metropolitan champion, Jimmy O'Brien; time, 50-3 seconds. In the 800-meter run (novice), second place was won by Jack M. Lillian, from the U.S. Naval Training Station at Gulfport, Miss.

At a meeting of the American Olympic Committee, held in New York city on July 6 for the purpose of selecting a board of coaches for the American team, among those chosen were "Spike" Webb, of the Naval Academy, who will act as boxing coach; Joseph M. Bateman, special coach for Navy participation in Olympic games, who will act as assistant boxing coach; and George Heintz, of the Naval Academy, associate fencing coach. Among the officials of the committee who attended the meeting were Comdr. C. B. Mayo, U.S.N., representative of the Navy on the American Olympic Committee, and Lieut. Comdr. J. G. Ware, U.S.N., a member of the team selection committee. Navy participation in the Olympic games is under the direction of the Bureau of Navigation, with Commander Mayo detailed to take charge of all arrangements in connection therewith.

All-American Pistol Team Sails.

The All-American Pistol team which will compete in the Olympic games sailed from Hoboken, N.J., on July 6, on the transport Pocahontas. Col. Oliver S. Snyder, U.S.A., is in charge of the team. Other Regular Army men on the team are Lieut. L. J. Harrant and Sergt. Michael Kelly, of the 7th Engineers.

TO BRING AMERICAN DEAD FROM SCOTLAND.

The exhumation of the bodies of 480 American soldiers who were lost in the sinking of the troop transports *Tuscania* and *Otranto* in 1918, near the island of Islay, on

the Scottish coast, and which were washed on shore, where they were recovered by the inhabitants and buried, was to commence on July 1, according to an Associated Press message from Paris. The Scotchmen who recovered and buried the bodies have taken excellent care of the graves and urged that the dead be left where placed, but it was decided by the American authorities that they should be sent home. The Graves Registration Service was to undertake the work of removal. The coast of the island of Islay is so steep and rocky that the coffins, it is said, will have to be carried down the steep trails cut in the rocks or else lowered by ropes and tackle to a waiting barge which will convey them to a transport standing offshore.

THE ARMY.

G.O. 40, June 26, 1920, War Dept., relating to a new classification and naming of military hospitals, appears on page 1403 of this issue.

Circular 188, May 20, 1920, War Dept., relating to the distribution of Victory Medals, appears on pages 1403-4 of this issue.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 158-O, JULY 7, 1920, WAR DEPT.

The transfers of the following officers of the Q.M. Corps to the Finance Department, Regular Army, at their own request, effective July 1, 1920, with rank from June 3, 1916, are announced: To be second lieutenants: 2d Lieuts. J. Mackay, A. J. Maxwell, D. W. Morley, E. C. Morton, O. E. Beesley, E. Coffin, E. F. Ely, M. T. Legg, J. A. Marano, J. F. Sears, W. S. Vidor, T. S. Pugh, H. G. Rice, H. G. Salmon, W. T. Taber, W. W. Thrall, H. A. Violand, W. P. A. T. von Hartung and A. H. Willis.

The transfers of the following officers of the Q.M. Corps to the Finance Department, Regular Army, at their own request, effective July 1, 1920, with rank from the date set after their names, are announced: To be colonels: Col. R. S. Smith from Feb. 14, 1918; Col. J. Canby from Aug. 13, 1919. To be lieutenant colonels: Lieut. Col. C. E. Stanton from May 15, 1917; Lieut. Col. W. B. Rochester from July 26, 1918. To be second lieutenants: 2d Lieuts. S. B. Armat, F. J. Baker, W. F. Baker, R. L. Cave, W. D. Dabney, G. Z. Fleeks, C. F. Eddy, E. N. Enders, C. M. Exley, H. G. Foster, C. Halla, E. O. Hopkins, H. E. Hostetter, P. G. Hoyt, O. W. Gralund, W. J. Link and E. E. Lockard.

The following officers are relieved from further detail as members of the court of inquiry to meet at headquarters American Forces in Germany: Brig. Gen. W. H. Sage, Majors E. A. Fry and M. M. Keck, Inf., and the following officers are relieved in their stead: Majors D. L. Stone, A.G.D., H. H. Sheppard, Q.M.C., H. E. Knight, Inf.

Major W. W. Smith, San. Corps., will report to the Q.M. General, Director of Purchase and Storage, Washington, for duty.

Lieut. Col. H. E. Hartney, Air Ser., is honorably discharged as a lieutenant colonel, Air Service, in the emergency forces to enable him to accept a temporary commission as an emergency officer as captain of Air Service in the emergency forces.

Each of the following officers, Air Service, is honorably discharged as major, Air Service, in the emergency forces to enable him to accept a temporary commission as an emergency officer as captain, Air Service, in the emergency forces: Majors E. L. Jones, J. Milledge, A. C. York, J. G. Whitesides, L. R. Knight, W. C. Ocker, L. B. Jacobs, H. C. White, P. A. Oliver, E. S. Schofield, C. W. Ford.

The following officers are honorably discharged as majors, Air Service, in the emergency forces to enable them to accept temporary commissions as captains, Air Service, in the emergency forces: Majors E. Lazar, S. S. V. Schermerhorn.

Each of the following officers is honorably discharged as major, Air Service, in the emergency forces to enable him to accept a temporary commission as captain, Air Service, in the emergency forces: Majors A. D. Smith and F. B. Longley.

Officers relieved from further duty with the War Department Claims Board to report to Judge Advocate General for duty in his office: 1st Lieut. A. B. Peanell, J.A.G., and 2d Lieut. G. R. De Bruar, Inf.

Lieut. Col. G. R. Lukens, C. of E., to Louisville, Ky., takes station there not later than Aug. 10, 1920, for duty.

Major E. North, C. of E., to Mobile, Ala., takes station not later than July 26, 1920, for duty.

Lieut. Col. S. McP. Rutherford, I.G., having completed the course at the General Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., Central Department, as assistant to the department inspector.

Each of the following officers will report to the officer in charge of the first district office, Construction Service, Washington, D.C., for duty: Lieut. Col. W. Henwood, Majors W. B. Ashby, A. P. Dersheimer, L. S. Doten, G. Gibbs, Jr., E. H. Moeller, J. D. Moon, T. S. Newton, F. O. Starr, L. H. Tripp, G. G. Will, Capt. E. P. Antonovich, R. B. Field and I. J. Hooks, Q.M.C., G. J. Lyon, C. of E., H. H. Osterman, J. N. Parrott, L. B. Perkins, J. M. Roesslach, C. A. Schwandengel, F. A. Smith and H. D. Warren, Q.M.C., 1st Lieuts. J. W. Andrews, F.A., H. W. Jones and C. M. Moore, Q.M.C.

First Lieut. P. W. Beck, Jr., 15th Inf., Tientsin, China, from further assignment to that regiment, and will return to the United States, and to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., for duty as student officer.

Major G. Van B. Wilkes, C. of E., to Kansas City, Mo., takes station there not later than Aug. 10, for duty.

Capt. W. G. McCord, Air Ser. (Aeronautics), to Chicago, Ill., Central Department, for duty as department Air Service officer.

First Lieut. A. Mitchell, V.C., to Camp Gordon, Ga., for duty as veterinarian, relieving 1st Lieut. T. H. Edwards, V.C., who will proceed to Camp Dodge, Iowa, 4th Division, for duty.

First Lieut. J. G. Catlett, V.C., to Camp Gordon, Ga., for duty.

First Lieut. E. L. Jarvis, V.C., to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., 1st Division, for duty.

The honorable discharge of the following officers from their emergency commissions only, effective June 30, 1920, is announced: Capt. J. T. Zellers and C. A. Martin, Inf.

Lieut. Col. C. S. Smith, C. of E., to Camp Gordon, Ga., not later than Aug. 10, for duty with the 7th Engineers.

Major R. Park, C. of E., from assignment and duties with the 5th Engineers to Portland, Ore., takes station not later than Aug. 20, 1920, for duty.

Major R. P. Howell, C. of E., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., Aug. 20, for duty.

Lieut. Col. T. H. Jackson, C. of E., to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty with the 318th Engineers.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Woodruff, C. of E., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., Aug. 20, 1920, for duty.

Major J. A. O'Connor, C. of E., to Vicksburg, Miss., not later than Aug. 10, 1920, for duty.

Major J. McBride, Jr., C.A.C., to Fort Williams, Maine for duty and station.

Major N. O. Lewis, Med.C., about July 15, 1920, to Camp Eustis, Va., for duty.

Capt. J. D. Watson, C.A.C., to Key West Barracks, Fla., and assumes command of the coast defenses of Key West.

Chaplain T. Livingston, U.S.A., is transferred to Walter Reed Hospital, Takoma Park, for further treatment.

Second Lieut. L. B. Walton, Corps of Interpreters, to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty.

First Lieut. G. B. Wells, O.D., to Montreal, Canada, for duty as his assistant.

Capt. R. S. Oberly, O.D., to Washington to the Chief of Ordnance for duty.

Capt. J. H. Lindt, C.A.C., to the Bankhead National Highway transcontinental convoy for the purpose of accompanying that convoy to El Paso, Texas. Upon arrival of the convoy at that place Captain Lindt will report to C.O., Camp Boyd, Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty.

Major L. W. Caffey, Inf., is detailed for general recruiting services, and to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty.

Lieut. Col. J. N. Pickering, Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service, and to Spokane, Wash., for duty.

G.O. 31, MAY 29, 1920, WAR DEPT.

Announces instructions previously published in War Department numbered circulars for the month of May, 1920, relating to the following subjects: Religious services—attendance of chaplains at church conventions; home address on Enrollment Record (Form No. 22, A.G.O.); illegal sales of unstamped tobacco products; filing cases not to be used for storage of inactive records; use of officers' military titles in connection with commercial enterprises; length of service a requisite for detail of enlisted men to special service schools.

BULLETIN 23, MAY 29, 1920, WAR DEPT.

Announces instructions previously published in War Department numbered circulars for the month of May, 1920, relating to the following subjects: Care, use and storage of property to be used for vocational training, and policy of the War Department with reference to vocational training of men in special service organizations.

BULLETIN 26, JUNE 10, 1920, WAR DEPT.

This bulletin relates to the following matters: Discontinuance of Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit in Oklahoma City public schools; allowance of transportation; purchase of typewriting machines; act of Congress (S. 2448) approved May 21, 1920, relief of certain officers of the United States Army, heretofore noted in our columns.

BULLETIN 27, JUNE 16, 1920, WAR DEPT.

This bulletin relates to the following subjects: Discontinuance of certain units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and distinguished colleges and honor schools, 1920.

G.O. 21, JUNE 28, 1920, CENTRAL DEPT.

Col. Alexander L. Dade, U.S.A., retired, having reported, is announced as Acting Department Inspector, Central Department, with station in Chicago.

By command of Major General Wood:

ELIA A. HELMICK, Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 22, JULY 2, 1920, CENTRAL DEPT.

Col. Henry P. McCain, Adjutant General's Department, having reported this date, is announced as department adjutant, with station in Chicago, III., relieving Col. Ralph Harrison, A.G.D.

G.O. 23, JULY 2, 1920, CENTRAL DEPT.

Under the provisions of Par. 196, Army Regulations, the undersigned assumes temporary command of the Central Department.

GEORGE BELL, JR., Brigadier General, U.S.A.

G.O. 38, JUNE 14, 1920, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Capt. Claire R. Bennett, Q.M.C., is detailed as acting department quartermaster and in charge of the office of the commanding quartermaster, Territory of Hawaii, department utilities officer and depot officer, vice Col. Willard D. Newbill, Field Art., relieved.

By command of Major General Morton:

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Lieut. Col. L. B. Gerow, A.G.D., is honorably discharged as a lieutenant colonel in the A.G.D. in the emergency forces to enable him to accept a temporary commission as an emergency officer in a lower grade. He is appointed a major, Q.M.C., temporarily in the emergency forces.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Major J. K. White, J.A.G.D., is honorably discharged as a major, J.A.G.D., in the emergency forces to enable him to accept a temporary commission as an emergency officer in a lower grade. He is appointed a captain, J.A.G.D., temporarily in the emergency forces.

Major T. C. Crimmins, J.A.G.C., is assigned to active duty July 6, 1920, with date of rank from Sept. 16, 1918. He will repair to Washington and report to the J.A.G. of the Army for duty for a period not to exceed three months. (July 6, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Col. B. B. Latbury, Q.M.C., is relieved from further duty in the office of the Assistant Secretary of War. (July 8, War D.)

Each of the following officers is honorably discharged as lieutenant colonel, Q.M.C., in the emergency forces to enable him to accept a temporary commission as an emergency officer in a lower grade. They are appointed captains, Q.M.C., temporarily in the emergency forces: Lieut. Co. C. F. B. Buckley and J. D. McKeany, Q.M.C. (July 8, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as lieutenant colonels, Q.M.C., in the emergency forces to enable them to accept temporary commissions as emergency officers in lower grades. They are appointed majors, Q.M.C., temporarily in the emergency forces: Lieut. Cols. H. B. Barry, G. Luberonoff, P. A. Hodapp, H. L. Kidwell, C. Bader, P. Kelly, J. T. MacDonald, K. Allen, J. A. Porter, G. F. Ummach, J. W. Denton, C. J. Asplund, J. D. Hahn, J. H. Adams and J. D. Kilpatrick, Q.M.C. (July 8, War D.)

Major O. Bundy, Q.M.C., to Ogden, Utah, and assume duty as constructing quartermaster of the Ammunition Storage Depot, in addition to his present duties as constructing quartermaster, Coke and By-Products Corporation, Birmingham, Ala. (July 8, War D.)

Major P. L. Smith, Q.M.C., to Washington for duty in his office. (July 1, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as majors, Q.M.C., in the emergency forces to enable them to accept temporary commissions as emergency officers in lower grades. They are appointed captains, Q.M.C., temporarily in the emergency forces: Majors F. Morell, J. Biggar, H. K. McKay, J. H. Walton, Q.M.C. (July 8, War D.)

The appointment of B. A. Low as captain, Q.M. Reserve Corps, is announced, with rank from Feb. 24, 1920, and will report to the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic for duty in connection with the settlement of war claims for a period not to exceed two months. (July 1, War D.)

Major A. A. Oederwald, Q.M.C., is detailed as a member of the Remount Board, vice Major J. T. Salle, Q.M.C., relieved. (July 2, War D.)

Capt. C. F. Bremner, Q.M.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (July 2, War D.)

Capt. W. J. Howland, Q.M.C., to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty. (July 2, War D.)

Capt. T. W. Stommel, Jr., Q.M.C., to Boston, Mass., take station and assume duties as constructing Q.M. coast defenses of the following places: Portland, Boston, Narragansett Bay and Long Island. (July 8, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Officers of Med. Corps to duty as follows: Major O. W. Haverkamp to Camp Dodge, Iowa; Major A. D. Farce, about July 15, 1920, to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Major J. E. Maloney to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for temporary duty; Major J. F. Roohan, about July 15, 1920, to Camp Sherman, Ohio; Capt. C. E. Brenn, about July 15, 1920, to Washington, relieving Major G. V. Emerson, M.D., who will proceed to Camp Meade, Md.; 1st Lieut. C. Dub. Barnwell to San Francisco for transportation to Manila about Aug. 5, 1920. (July 1, War D.)

Major C. Blance, M.C., to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (July 6, War D.)

Major R. C. McDonald, M.C., about July 15 to Fort McPherson, Ga., General Hospital No. 8, for duty. (July 6, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Col. G. L. Mason, D.C., to San Francisco for transportation to Honolulu on transport sailing about Aug. 5 for duty. (July 1, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Capt. W. P. Hill, V.C., to Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty. (July 1, War D.)

Second Lieut. E. F. Long, V.C., to Camp Stanley, Leon Springs, Texas, for duty. (July 2, War D.)

Second Lieut. G. B. Huse, V.C., to Antwerp, Belgium, on the transport sailing about July 5, 1920, and will report to the commanding general, American Forces in Germany, for duty. (July 3, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Capt. T. Hall, San. C., from further duty with the War Plans Division, General Staff, and will report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for duty. (July 2, War D.)

Capt. J. Sweeney, San. C., to Camp Gordon, Ga., for duty, relieving Capt. J. R. Sands, San. C., who will proceed to General Hospital No. 10, Oteen, N.C., for duty, relieving Major A. Morehouse, San. C., who will return to proper station at base hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (July 2, War D.)

ENLISTED MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sergt. 1st Class L. Braun, Med. Dept., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (July 2, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. L. H. BEACH, C.E.

The sick leave granted Col. T. H. Jackson, C.E., is extended two months. (July 2, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as lieutenant colonels, Engineers, in the emergency forces, to enable them to accept a temporary commission as emergency officers in a lower grade. They are appointed majors, Q.M. Corps, temporarily, in the emergency forces: Lieut. Cols. J. M. Ward, H. F. Cameron, W. H. Lanagan and B. B. Browne, Engrs. (July 3, War D.)

Lient. Col. A. O. Powell, Engrs., U.S.A., is honorably discharged for the convenience of the Government, July 15, 1920, his services being no longer required. (July 6, War D.)

Capt. N. Y. Duhamel, C.E., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., will report for assignment to duty with 5th Engineers. (July 6, War D.)

The following officers of Corps of Engineers will proceed about July 8, 1920, to Fort Monroe, Norfolk, Fort Story and Newport News, Va., on an inspection trip in connection with the Engineer School course in seacoast fortifications, and will return to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.: Major F. C. Harrington, Capt. W. H. Holcombe, D. O. Elliott, W. E. R. Covell, J. D. Arthur, Jr., J. S. Bradon, E. E. Geiser, E. A. Bethel, J. F. Conklin, A. L. Ganahl, M. J. Young and H. W. Collins, 1st Lieuts. H. C. Wolfe, J. H. Veale, R. Millis, H. Berbert and J. H. Harman. (July 1, War D.)

Capt. C. P. Gross, C.E., is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor, Engineers, New York National Guard. He will proceed to New York, N.Y., and take station. (July 2, War D.)

Capt. C. S. Jarvis, Engrs., to San Francisco as assistant to the constructing Q.M. for the seacoast defense, Presidio, San Francisco, and coast defenses, San Francisco Bay, in addition to his present duties. (July 2, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Major S. Goodacre, O.D., to Baltimore, Md., as deputy zone finance officer. (July 6, War D.)

Capt. J. Kirk, O.D., to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., for duty. (July 6, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: The following officers from War College and report to Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office: Major C. G. Metther and M. L. Brett, Major E. McFarland, about July 15, to Springfield Armory, Mass.; Capt. R. S. Rankin to Camp Dix, N.J., for temporary duty; Lieut. Col. C. W. Miller to Fort Wayne, Mich., for temporary duty. (July 1, War D.)

Capt. J. L. Hatcher, O.D., and Capt. G. P. Wilhelm, Inf., are detailed as ordnance officer and assistant ordnance officer, respectively, for the National Matches, 1920, at Camp Perry. (July 2, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Major H. H. Temple, Sig. C., is honorably discharged as a major, Sig. Corps, in the emergency forces, to enable him to accept a temporary commission as an emergency officer in a lower grade. He is appointed a captain, Sig. Corps, temporarily, in the emergency forces. (July 3, War D.)

First Lieut. W. S. Morris, Sig. C., from further detail in the Signal Corps to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty. (July 2, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. J. R. Baker, Sig. C., to Camp Pike, Ark., 5th Field Signal Battalion, for assignment to that organization. (July 1, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

BRIG. GEN. C. T. MENOHER, CHIEF OF AIR SERVICE.

Capt. J. D. Morey, Air Ser., to Camp Boyd, Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (July 1, War D.)

Capt. G. L. Gearhart, Air Ser., to Farmingdale, L.I., N.Y., take station. (July 3, War D.)

Capt. P. Darby, Air Ser., to Hoboken, N.J., port of embarkation, for duty. (July 3, War D.)

First Lieut. R. G. Hoyt, Air Ser., to Camp Dix, N.J., for temporary duty as C.O. of the 18th Balloon Company during the absence of emergency officers who are taking the Regular Army examinations, and upon the completion of the duty enjoined will return to proper station, Army Balloon School, Lee Hall, Va. (July 3, War D.)

CAVALRY.

3D—Troop M, 3d Cav., now at Fort Myer, Va., will proceed fully equipped for the field by marching to Camp Dix, N.J., in time to arrive there by Aug. 1, 1920, for field training encampment at that place Aug. 1 to 15, inclusive, 1920. (July 1, E.D.)

Cavalry, Unassigned.

Col. J. McI. Carter, Cav., is assigned to duty as Chief of the Militia Bureau pending the appointment of the permanent chief of this bureau as provided in the act of June 4, 1920. (July 1, War D.)

Col. G. A. Hedekin, Cav., upon his own application is retired from active service after more than thirty-six years' service. (July 3, War D.)

Lient. Col. H. La T. Cavenaugh, Cav., to Camp Benning, Ga., Infantry School for instruction with the General Staff School class from July 13 to 27, 1920, and then to Fort Riley, Kas. (July 2, War D.)

Major D. L. Henderson, Cav., is honorably discharged as a major of Cavalry in the emergency forces to enable him to accept a temporary commission as an emergency officer in a lower grade. He is appointed a captain of Cavalry temporarily, in the emergency forces. (July 3, War D.)

The following officers to Fort Riley, Kas., and report in person on Aug. 20 to Cavalry School for duty as student officers, troop officers' course, 1920-1921: Capt. J. F. Richmond, 10th Cav., E. H. Coyle, 10th Cav., J. Kennard, 7th Cav., C. L. Clifford, D.O.L., 11th Cav., A. P. Thayer, 3d Cav., J. J. Bohn, 6th Cav., R. E. Willoughby, 13th Cav., H. C. Tobin, 15th Cav., W. S. Wedleton, 12th Cav., F. L. Whitaker, Cav., J. T. Minton, 8th Cav., J. W. Cunningham, 7th Cav., T. M. Cockrell, 3d Cav., E. N. Harmon, D.O.L., 2d Cav., W. E. Barrott, 13th Cav., F. Nelson, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieuts. D. L. Sears, 1st Cav., H. E. Watkins, 15th Cav., W. R. Irvin, 14th Cav., H. A. Myers, 14th Cav., H. W. Maas, 11th Cav., V. W. D. Ochs, 8th Cav., H. J. Fitzgerald, 4th Cav., F. L. Carr, 1st Cav., B. Putnam, 6th Cav., R. C. Winchester, 12th Cav., K. Broadbent, 4th Cav., C. Wharton and C. H. Unger, 5th Cav. (July 6, War D.)

Capt. E. Swift, Jr., Cav., to Marfa, Texas, Big Bend District, for duty in connection with motor transport activities. (July 3, War D.)

Capt. S. L. Le R. Irwin, Cav., is assigned to 1st F.A. and to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (July 2, War D.)

First Lieut. W. D. McNair, Cav., unassigned, to Camp Bragg, Ga., 5th Division, for assignment. (June 30, War D.)

N.C., for duty with an Artillery regiment at that camp. (July 6, War D.)

First Lieut. G. G. Ball, 14th Cav., is relieved from further assignment to 14th Cavalry. (July 6, War D.)

Sergt. G. B. Green, Cav., unassigned, to Fort Riley, Kas., 2d Cavalry, for duty. (July 3, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

COL. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

Lient. Col. F. C. Doyle, F.A., to Jeffersonville, Ind., for temporary duty as C.O., Motor Transport General Depot, until such time as it will be necessary for him to comply with Par. 36, S.O. 139-O, W.D., June 14, 1920. (July 3, War D.)

Major J. D. White, F.A., is honorably discharged as major of F.A. in emergency forces to enable him to accept a temporary commission as an emergency officer in a lower grade. He is appointed captain of F.A. temporarily in the emergency forces. (July 3, War D.)

Capt. W. R. Woodward, 1st F.A., to West Point, N.Y., and report in person on Aug. 24 for duty. (July 2, War D.)

Each of the following officers of Field Artillery from further duty and assignment to the regiment indicated after his name, and is assigned to the Field Artillery School, Camp Taylor, Ky.: Capt. G. H. Paine, 5th F.A., P. W. Booker, 2d F.A., D. M. Beere, 7th F.A., P. V. Kieffer, 2d F.A., L. C. Sparks, 6th F.A., F. C. Wallace, 2d F.A., B. R. Peyton, C. Kravish and S. G. Brady, 7th F.A., and 1st Lieut. W. McB. Garrison, 5th F.A. (July 3, War D.)

The transfer of Capt. R. N. Bodine, F.A., to the Coast A.C. in the grade of captain, at his own request, effective July 1, 1920, with rank from May 15, 1917. (July 3, War D.)

Capt. H. H. Pfeil, F.A., to Washington for duty in connection with recruiting. (July 6, War D.)

Capt. C. H. Tate, F.A., is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Yale University, New Haven, (July 6, War D.)

First Lieut. E. B. Hay, F.A., is assigned to 13th F.A. and to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty. (July 2, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

The transfer of Lieut. Col. A. S. Morgan, C.C.A., to the Finance Department in the grade of lieutenant colonel, at his own request, effective July 1, 1920, with rank from June 22, 1920, is announced. (July 2, War D.)

Leave under exceptional circumstances for four months is granted Lieut. Col. A. S. Conklin, C.C.A., about July 15, 1920. (July 6, War D.)

Capt. O. A. Taylor, C.C.A., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (July 2, War D.)

First Lieut. D. R. Dickey, C.C.A., to Watertown, Mass., for a course of two years as student officer. (July 3, War D.)

The transfers of the following officers to the Finance Department, Regular Army, at their own request, effective July 1, 1920, with rank from the dates set opposite their names, are announced: To be lieutenant colonel: Lieut. Col. R. L. Carmichael, C.C.A., from May 15, 1917. To be major: Major C. L. Lamham, C.C.A., from May 15, 1917. To be captains: Capt. S. Ross, C.C.A., from Jan. 24, 1910; W. H. Menges, C.C.A., from May 9, 1910; G. F. Humbert, C.C.A., from May 15, 1917. (July 6, War D.)

INFANTRY.

4TH—Sergt. W. A. Pratt, Co. L, 4th Inf., to the Knoxville, Tenn., Public High Schools for duty. (July 2, War D.)

25TH—Sergt. R. Wells, Co. D, 25th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Stephen D. Little, Nogales, Ariz., and to home. (July 1, War D.)

Capt. E. M. Scott, 43d Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.C., and to Washington to depot officer, General Supply Depot, for duty. (July 3, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Col. W. F. Grote, Inf., upon his own application, is retired from active service after more than thirty-two years' service. (July 1, War D.)

Col. E. F. Taggart, Inf., upon his own application is retired from active service after more than forty-one years' service. (July 6, War D.)

Lient. Col. D. W. Ryther, Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at University of Georgia, Athens. (July 6, War D.)

Lient. Col. G. Sturtevant, Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. (July 6, War D.)

Lient. Col. O. J. Charles, Inf., to Fort Lawton, Wash., to assume command of that post. (July 6, War D.)

Lient. Col. H. Tupes, Inf., is assigned to 53d Infantry and to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty. (July 2, War D.)

Infantry officers to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. A. C. Dalton is assigned to 61st Inf. and to Camp Gordon, Ga., Major Gen. E. Ball to Chicago, Ill., Central Dept., in connection with motor transport activities in that department; Major F. Halstead to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., as camp motor transport officer; Capt. D. Halford to Fort Wayne, Mich.; L. E. Hohl to Camp Benning, Ga.; Capt. C. W. Mason to Camp Benning, Ga., and Infantry School; Capt. L. A. McClure to Fort Leavenworth and report in person on Aug. 31, 1920, as student officer school of the line course, 1920-1921; Capt. W. J. Morrissey to Philadelphia, Pa., with Motor Transport Pool "B," Eastern Dept. (July 3, War D.)

The following officers from Fort Leavenworth and assigned to the organization indicated after his name for duty: Lieut. Col. O. R. Wolfe, Inf., to 18th Inf., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.; Lieut. Col. T. A. Pearce, Inf., to 32d Inf., Camp Kearny, Calif.; Major F. S. L. Price, Inf., to 36th Inf., Camp Devens, Mass.; Major W. H. Jordan, Inf., to 34th Inf., Camp Funston, Kas. (July 3, War D.)

The following officers from Fort Leavenworth and assigned to the organization indicated after his name for duty: Lieut. Col. C. W. Lambdin, C.A.C., to Washington, D.C., Office of Director of Finance; Major W. S. Wood, F.A., to 3d Field Art., Camp Grant, Ill.; Capt. M. P. Andrus, C.A.C., to 21st Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash.; Capt. J. D. Watson, C.A.C., to 30th Brigade, Camp Eustis, Va.; Capt. W. H. Menges, C.A.C., to 7th Division, Camp Funston, Kas., as finance officer. (July 3, War D.)

The following officers are relieved from their present assignments and duties and will proceed to Camp Holabird, Md., and report in person on July 12 at Motor Transport Training School for duty as student officers: Majors J. J. Toffey, Jr., and T. J. Powers, Inf.; Capt. G. F. Bailey, R. Butler, W. H. Bell and C. McH. Eby, Cav., L. A. Kunzig, S. B. Akin, J. G. McIlroy and H. J. Lawes, Inf. (July 3, War D.)

Major C. P. Daly, military storekeeper, U.S.A., to duty in Q.M.C. in office of the Q.M. General of the Army. (July 6, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

The reappointment of Col. J. T. Kerr, retired, to the active list as colonel in The Adjutant General's Department, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced. (July 1, War D.)

Col. D. Skerrett, retired, is detailed for general recruiting service at Baltimore, Md. (July 1, War D.)

RESIGNATIONS.

Resignation by Capt. O. A. Straub, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted July 9, 1920. (July 1, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. W. G. Saville, C.E., as an officer of the Army is accepted, to take effect July 15, 1920. (July 1, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. H. Krieger, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (July 2, War D.)

Resignation by 2d Lieut. G. W. Derrick, V.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (July 1, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. T. L. Urquhart, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted upon his arrival in United States. (July 3, War D.)

Resignation by Major R. Smith, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted July 14, 1920. (July 6, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. W. E. Coffin, Jr., Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted July 31, 1920. (July 6, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. H. E. Wellcome, C.A.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (July 6, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. A. Mac I. Palmer, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (July 6, War D.)

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Each of the following officers is honorably discharged as major, Army Service Corps, in the emergency forces to enable him to accept a temporary commission as an emergency officer in a lower grade. They are appointed captains, Q.M.C., temporarily in the emergency forces: Majors W. A. Kenyon and R. L. Miller. (July 3, War D.)

MILITARY POLICE CORPS.

Major G. Cockrel, Military Police Corps, is honorably discharged as a major, M.T.C., in the emergency forces to enable him to accept a temporary commission as an emergency officer in a lower grade. He is appointed a captain, Q.M.C., temporarily in the emergency forces. (July 3, War D.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Major A. W. Couchman, M.T.C., is honorably discharged as a major, M.T.C., in the emergency forces to enable him to accept a temporary commission as an emergency officer in a lower grade. He is appointed a captain, Q.M.C., temporarily in the emergency forces. (July 3, War D.)

ARMY MINE PLANTER SERVICE.

Master J. E. Murray, Army Mine Planter Service, to Milwaukee, Wis., Fabricated Lip Corporation, for duty on the Army mine planter Major General Wallace F. Randolph. (July 2, War D.)

First Mate N. E. Smith, Army Mine Planter Service, to Milwaukee, Wis., Fabricated Ship Corporation, for duty on the Army mine planter Major General Wallace F. Randolph. (July 2, War D.)

MACHINE GUN CORPS.

First Sergt. A. Smith, Co. B, 9th Machine Gun Battn., Camp Pike, Ark., to Carlisle School, Bamberg, S.C., for duty. (July 2, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Capt. W. L. McMorris, Transportation Corps, to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty, relieving Capt. M. L. Potter, Sig. C., who will proceed to Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., for duty. (July 2, War D.)

The appointment of Cadet P. Martelino y Concepcion, who was graduated from the U.S.M.A. on June 15, 1920, as second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced. He will proceed to Manila for duty. (July 1, War D.)

The following instructors of the training section, General Staff College, Washington Barracks, D.C., will proceed to the Service schools set opposite their respective names not later than Aug. 1, 1920, for acquainting themselves with the policies and methods of these schools: Col. H. G. Bishop, F.A. (General Staff), and Major H. Erickson, Inf., Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kas.; the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla.; the Infantry School, Camp Benning, Ga., and the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major E. T. Collins, Inf., the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla. (July 2,

BRITISH SWORD FOR GENERAL PERSHING.

A magnificent sword, jeweled, chased and engraved, the gift of the Corporation and City of London, England, was presented to Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., in Washington, D.C., on July 5. The presentation, which took place at the British Embassy, was made by Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador, in the name of King George of England and of the Corporation and City of London, in the presence of a distinguished company, among them being Secretary of War Baker, Brig. Gen. W. G. Haan, U.S.A., Admiral Robert E. Coontz, Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., and the military attaches of the French, Italian and Japanese embassies and the Rumanian legation. In fastening the sword at General Pershing's side Sir Auckland said, in part: "General Pershing, I buckle this sword to your side knowing that it will never be drawn save in righteous anger against those who may threaten the hard-won liberties of mankind. In the name of his Gracious Majesty the King, of the City of London and of all whom it is my high privilege to represent, I am to thank you for the help you brought us when we needed help. It is not the custom of the British nation to forget those who prove themselves its friends in hours of need. We have not forgotten, we shall not forget that there came under your command to Europe a great company of gallant men, sons of this free land. So that you and they may realize our remembrance there has been inscribed upon the blade of this sword the legend that it commemorates the services of all who trained and marched and fought under your command as well as your own great improvements."

General Pershing, after expressing his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him, said: "The Declaration of Independence of the American colonies which we celebrate to-day was but a milestone in the development of the Anglo-Saxon race. It merely gives expression to the spirit of liberty that dominated the minds of the people and moved them to action on both sides of the Atlantic. It is significant that Anglo-Saxon people everywhere whole-heartedly join in celebrating the birth of American independence. More recently joint participation in the World War has brought us closer together. Nothing else can so firmly unite people as sacrifices made in a common cause. When these peoples are of the same race and are linked by the same traditions, the forces of righteousness which inspire them become irresistible against the forces of evil. It was a glorious thing for this generation of British and Americans to have the privilege of battling side by side in the great cause, and it will be still more glorious if, in harmonious co-operation, they can aid in the restoration of the world and guide the future of less fortunate peoples into channels that will insure peace for future generations."

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., was honored during the recent Democratic convention at San Francisco by having his name mentioned as a candidate for the nomination for President. When the roll of states was called on the twenty-fifth ballot and his native state of Missouri was reached the name of General Pershing was offered by one of the delegates.

Major Gen. James G. Harbord, U.S.A., is the subject of a long illustrated article in the Sun and New York Herald of July 4, written by its Paris correspondent from Chateau-Thierry, in which the General's service with the A.E.F. in France are set forth at length and highly praised. Special reference is made to his leadership of the 4th Brigade, 2d Division, at Belleau Wood and the memorable check given the Germans at that point.

Brig. Gen. Herbert M. Lord, U.S.A., Director of Finance, received the honorary degree of LL.D. at the centennial commencement of Colby College, Maine. General Lord was present at the commencement exercises and met many of his old friends. On his return to Washington he was the recipient of many congratulatory messages, especially from the members of his staff.

Brig. Gen. William M. Wright, U.S.A., assistant to the Chief of Staff, was one of the speakers at the annual dinner of the Society of the Cincinnati of New Jersey at the 138th annual meeting of the society held at Spring Lake, N.J., on July 5. According to a press dispatch, General Wright, in speaking on "The Inside of the War," declared that the reason why the Allies did not march on Berlin was because no better peace terms could have been dictated there than were made and signed later at Versailles.

Major L. D. Greene, U.S.A., gives an excellent epitome of the provisions of the Army Reorganization act in the Sun and New York Herald of July 7, which fills nearly two columns on the editorial page of that paper.

General Carter Heads Militia Bureau.

Major Gen. Jesse McL. Carter (Col., Cav., U.S.A.), was on July 1, 1920, reappointed as chief of the Militia Bureau by President Wilson, pending the permanent appointment of a National Guard officer to this position on Jan. 2, 1921, from names to be submitted by Governors, as provided for in the Army Reorganization act. General Carter will have the rank of Major General while head of the Militia Bureau. He was first appointed to the office in November, 1917.

Col. J. T. Kerr Reappointed to Active List.

In accordance with Section 22a of the Act of June 4, 1920, providing that retired officers of the Army may be reappointed to the active list, Col. James T. Kerr, retired, formerly of The Adjutant General's Department, who under emergency rank of brigadier general was assistant to Major Gen. Peter C. Harris, The Adjutant General of the Army, was reappointed to the active list as of July 1, 1920. It can be said authoritatively that this reappointment has no significance that would connect it with the selection of a chief of personnel in The Adjutant General's office under the new law. Colonel Kerr was retired for disability incident to the service on Aug. 16, 1914. He was born in Ohio, April 22, 1859.

54th Infantry Entertains.

The officers and ladies of the 54th Infantry, U.S.A., were hosts at a brilliant party at Camp Grant, Ill., June 29. The event was a reception and supper dance to mark the anniversary of the organization of the regiment. The area occupied by the 54th Infantry lent itself particularly well to the function, which was held out of doors. The lawns were illuminated with hundreds of electric lights and paper lanterns and the spacious canvas-floored dancing platform was filled with dancers from 7 p.m. until midnight. At 8 p.m. supper was served to the 200 guests, who consisted of Major Gen. and Mrs.

George Bell, Jr., and officers and ladies of Camp Grant and many civilian guests from the city of Rockford. Col. Alfred T. Smith, commander of the regiment, and Mrs. Willis J. Tack, wife of Major Tack, received the guests during the evening.

ARMY ITEMS.

Enlisted Ratings in Finance Department.

Under Section 4, Army Reorganization act, tentative allotment of grades and specialist ratings have been directed by the War Department for enlisted men of the Finance Department, effective July 1. Final grades and ratings will be forthcoming when ratings of enlisted men of all arms and services are adopted. The Finance Department is allotted 822 men, as follows: 1st grade, master sergeants, 40; 2d grade, technical sergeants, 140; 3d grade, staff sergeants, 70; 6th grade, 1st class rating, 150; 6th grade, 2d class rating, 124; 6th grade (privates, 1st class), 3d class rating, 150; 6th grade, 4th class rating, 28; 7th grade, 5th class rating, 22; 7th grade, 6th class rating, 18; 7th grade, unclassified, 71.

4th Field Artillery Test March.

Two provisional batteries of the 4th Field Artillery have successfully completed a hike from Camp Stanley, Texas, to Fort Sill, Okla., one of the longest marches accomplished in this country since the signing of the armistice. The purpose of the march was to test new designs of pack equipment used by mountain artillery. At Fort Sill the tests will be continued on a more extensive scale, especially in many comparative tests of different designs, and under the direction of a Field Artillery board, comprising Col. Ernest Hines, Lieut. Col. Augustine McIntyre, Majors D. C. Cubbin, T. D. Osborne and D. H. Currie and Capt. C. J. Brown. Following a three months' stay at Fort Sill the batteries will make a return march to Camp Stanley.

Field Artillery School to Move.

The Field Artillery basic school, located at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., will be transferred shortly to Camp Knox, Ky. The present class of officers in attendance at the school at Camp Taylor, aggregating eighty-six, will be graduated from the institution about Aug. 1. Many of the officers are members of the West Point classes, graduated from that institution in the last two years. The school has proved to be a success from every point of view.

Removal of Air Service Depot.

The War Department on July 7 authorized the removal of the Army Air Service Repair Depot at Indianapolis, Ind., to Fairfield, Ohio, where the activities of the depot will be merged with and become a part of the Wilbur Wright depot. Upon the removal of the depot at Indianapolis the Army will take the necessary steps to dispose of the government buildings and facilities at that place.

4th of July at Fort Crook.

In the celebration of July 4 at Fort Crook, Neb., held on July 5, Col. B. B. Buck, Inf., U.S.A., in command, invited the citizens of Omaha and towns in the vicinity of the post to join with his command in the celebration between 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. The celebration included a big old-fashioned barbecue, athletic sports, swimming, picture show, music, dancing, boxing, ball games, racing, a balloon ascension, etc. The comfort and enjoyment of visitors was carefully provided for. "We want to show visitors our military post and to get better acquainted with them," said Colonel Buck, in a circular to his command, "Every soldier will be a guide to assist visitors and show them around. Everything is absolutely free of charge, and all will be welcome. This celebration with the big barbecue is made possible through the generous donations of Omaha public spirited citizens, who are furnishing the meat, bread, coffee, etc., and prizes for the occasion and who respond freely to the wish of the Army that the Army and the people shall know each other better. Let every officer and man and their families extend to our visitors every welcome and every courtesy and let us make this a noted occasion in the history of Fort Crook." The event proved a great success.

Celebration for Army Hospital Patients.

The carnival and reunion held on Independence Day on the baseball field of Hoff General Hospital at Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y., formerly known as Army General Hospital No. 41, under the auspices of the American Red Cross, for the benefit of the patients, proved to be an all-round success. The various events included athletic contests, a circus parade and a horse show. The official judges of all events were Major Don M. Hooks, Lieuts. L. M. Field and F. W. Thomas, U.S. A. Red Cross chapters from New York, Kings, Queens, Westchester, Bronx and Richmond counties, N.Y., and from fourteen towns in New Jersey, gave valuable assistance. The program began with the circus parade, starting from the administration building and proceeding to the baseball grounds. The details of the celebration were in the hands of various committees, that representing the Regular Army consisting of Capts. J. O. Christiansen and A. G. Buchler, and Lieuts. W. E. Kay, Jr., and F. W. Thomas, U.S.A. Other committees represented the patients, aids, nurses and the hospital detachment. The prizes in the athletic contests were presented by Col. J. H. Ford, U.S.A.

REMINISCENCES OF FORT RILEY.

Officers who served at Fort Riley, Kas., in the early days, when soldiering there was not as comfortable and agreeable duty as at the present time, and who will recall the old town of Pawnee, may be interested in a dispatch from Junction City, Kas., to the New York Sun, which says: "After being dead for sixty-five years the town of Pawnee, on the Fort Riley military reservation, has come to life again. The original town, founded in 1854, was wiped out of existence a year later by an edict of Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War. It had been brought into being by an association of territorial office holders and Army officers at Fort Riley, and the first capitol of Kansas, a large stone building previously used as a warehouse, was located there. The town site was excepted from the military reservation when the first survey was made in 1854, but the order of Jefferson Davis changed this survey to include the town within the military area and its inhabitants were ordered off on Aug. 31, 1855. Those who refused to go had their houses torn down over their heads and were driven away at the point of bayonets. For more than half a century the town itself has been only a memory, only the former state house remaining. Now it has again sprung into existence through the action of the military authorities. During the World War the old site of Pawnee was cov-

ered with numerous small frame buildings used in connection with one of the detention camps. These buildings have been preserved and now are occupied by soldiers and non-commissioned officers having families. It is a prosperous little settlement with every modern convenience, none of which were to be found in the old town of Pawnee."

R.O.T.C. CAMP WEEKLIES.

The Recoil, Fort Monroe.

The Recoil is the title of a weekly, issued in printed newspaper form, which made its appearance at Fort Monroe, Va., on June 24 as the product of the students of the R.O.T.C. Coast Artillery camp. Bright and full of interest to those attached to the camp, it is also creditable typographically. It consists of six pages, several of which are filled with advertisements, a sign of appreciation of the business public, while its reading matter is live and well written. One editorial, headed "There Are Others Present," is unconsciously humorous, however, in that it takes certain unnamed student members to task for getting up at 5:30 or 5:45 o'clock. "While personally we have no objection to anyone rising with the sun," it says, "those who are doing it should remember that they are waking up others who desire to sleep. There is plenty of time for everything during the day, and there is no need for anyone getting up so early. No matter how quiet you think you may be you are disturbing someone else. Remember, there are others present and avoid getting up for that extra few minutes." Reveille is blown at six o'clock, the writer observes, and evidently believes that is quite early enough in the morning to rout sleepy soldiers out of bed. The observations of some strict first sergeants on reading the suggestions of the writer might not look well in print, nor the remarks of the unfeeling bugler who blows the call, especially if he is an old-timer in the Service.

Camp Devens R.O.T.C. Camp's Weekly.

Very creditable is the initial journalistic effort of students of the 2d Company, R.O.T.C. camp, Camp Devens, Mass., who on July 2 brought forth a weekly publication they have named Esprit de Corps, which it is explained in an editorial represents the voice and spirit of the 2d Company. In mimeograph form at present, it is a well-edited and interesting publication, of which the company may well be proud. With Capt. L. B. Row, U.S.A., one of the instructors of the company, as honorary president, and a number of student officers as editor and assistant editors, it is explained that the company is formed of junior students from the following schools: Blackstone Military Academy, Blackstone, Va.; Bordentown Military Institute, Bordentown, N.J.; Clason Military Academy, Westchester, N.Y.; Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Fishburne Military Academy, Waynesboro, Va.; Fork Union Military Academy, Fork Union, Va.; New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N.Y.; Peekskill Military Academy, Peekskill, N.Y.; Pottsville High School, Pottsville, Pa.; St. John's College, Washington, D.C., and West Philadelphia Catholic High School, Philadelphia, Pa.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE CARABAO.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Washington Corral, Military Order of the Carabao, was held on June 29, at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C. Seventy-five carabao were present. Major Gen. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., presided as acting Paramount Carabao. The Lead and Wheel Carabao reported the organization to be in good financial condition with over 2,000 members, mostly Regular Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers, and that most of the officers of the highest rank and responsibility in the recent war were carabao. During the World War all activities of the order were suspended and this was the first meeting held in three years. A motion was carried unanimously to change the constitution of the order to extend the time of eligibility for membership to all officers that engaged in Philippine campaigns, now or hereafter recognized by the War Department for Philippine campaign medals. This will include officers engaged in the later Moro campaigns. The motion will later be presented to the main corral, the governing body of all corrals, for final action. Under the caption "for the good of the order" interesting talks were made by Major Gen. George F. Elliott, U.S.M.C.; Brig. Gen. Walter D. McCaw, Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, Cols. John W. Heavey, Russell C. Langdon, Reynolds J. Burt and J. R. M. Taylor, and Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, all U.S.A. A fine collation was served and entertainment provided by several professional vaudeville actors. The famous dinners of the order which have been held annually in Washington since 1903, with the exception of the period of the war, it was voted shall be continued and this time honored event will be staged next winter. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Paramount Carabao, Major Gen. Wendell C. Neville, U.S.M.C.; patriarch of the herd, Major Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, U.S.A.; bell carabao, Rear Admiral Albert P. Niblack, U.S.N.; lead and wheel carabao, Lieut. Col. Joseph M. Heller; main guard, Lieut. Col. Harry R. Lay, U.S.M.C.; winder of the horn, Lieut. Col. Reynolds J. Burt, U.S.A.; caretano, Capt. Montgomery M. Taylor, U.S.N.; gambling carabao, Col. John A. Hull, U.S.A.; veterinarian, Col. Robert T. Oliver, U.S.A.

ONLY U.S. ARMY OFFICER NOT DEMOTTED.

Col. Clarence S. Ridley (Major, Engrs.), U.S.A., superintendent of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and military aid to the President, has the distinction of being the only Regular Army officer who is not demoted to his permanent grade in accordance with the Army Reorganization act of June 4. The Comptroller of the Treasury ruled on July 7 that under the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1873, which created the office now occupied by Colonel Ridley, it is provided that the officer assigned to this duty shall have the rank and pay of a colonel of the U.S. Army.

CHANCE FOR ARMY ENLISTED MEN.

We are informed by Capt. Donald Armstrong, commanding Troop D, 1st New York Cavalry, of Syracuse, N.Y., that he has a vacancy for a horseshoer and also a vacancy for a saddler or stableman. "These are both state jobs," he says, "and pay \$4 a day seven days a week. The troop prefers to have experienced men who have had service in the Regular Army"; and asks us to make known this fact. Any experienced enlisted man or ex-enlisted man who is interested in the positions mentioned should communicate with Captain Armstrong at Syracuse.

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR TO BE APPOINTED.

Discussion in Washington following a very general rumor that Col. George W. Burr, Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division of the General Staff, has been appointed acting Assistant Secretary of War, vice Benedict Crowell, resigned, was brought to the attention of Secretary of War Baker. The Secretary declared that no such appointment had been made, that the appointment would come from the Executive offices, and that he was at a loss to understand how such a report got into circulation. Relative to the possibility that John M. Noonan, of Springfield, Mass., an efficiency engineer and manufacturer, would succeed Mr. Crowell, the Secretary stated that no recommendation had been made to the President as to his (the Secretary's) views on an

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PROGRESS OF ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Due to the very great task entailed in the reorganization of the Army in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 4, 1920, and the industry with which the General Staff and the bureaus of the War Department are applying to the works, facts as to the progress of reorganization are necessarily confined to generalities. The present might be termed the transitory period, when details of reorganization have not yet reached the point approaching completion and approval. The multifarious boards are, however, moving along toward final reports, which necessarily will await the approval of the Chief of Staff before policies adopted can be disseminated to the Service. Major Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, returned from his inspection tour overseas and reported at the War Department on July 8, and in consequence it can be expected that decisions as to the promotion of Regular Army officers, the appointments of major generals and brigadier generals of the line, the appointment of chiefs of Infantry, Cavalry, Air Service, Chemical Warfare Service and the Finance Department, as well as the assistant chiefs of branches, will be made without delay and these decisions announced. On none of these important matters is official information available at this time, but from authoritative sources comes an intimation that the promotion of Regular Army officers to fill vacancies as of July 1, 1920, will be made in the very near future down to a point in each grade which will make allowance for incoming emergency officers in these grades. The single list of Regular officers appointed prior to April 6, 1917, is completed, and The Adjutant General is now computing the data necessary for use of the board having this work in hand for officers of the Regular Army appointed subsequent to April 6, 1917.

The board on selection of colonels to be recommended for the rank of brigadier general has filed its report with the War Department and has adjourned, so that announcement of this list may be expected very shortly. The board appointed to make up the list of General Staff eligibles is still in session, as is also the board considering the "A" and "B" classifications of officers. General Pershing and the three bureau chiefs and three general officers of the line, who have been appointed, in accordance with Section 24, a board for the selection of officers to fill the vacancies in the commissioned personnel from among the emergency officers who are applicants for commissions, will hold a first meeting today (July 10), it is understood. Finalization of these applicants began at various camps on July 7, so that there will be work awaiting the convening of this board.

The board appointed in the War Plans Division of the General Staff to which was committed the problem of Army reorganization, with all that such a stupendous task entails, has reached the point in the task where its recommendations are being drafted for submission to the Chief of Staff. This board has heard officers of all arms, corps and services, and it may be said that its report will represent a consensus of the views of high-ranking officers on the best organization possible under the provision of the Reorganization act of June 4. The approved report of this board will naturally be of country-wide interest, for it will contain provisions for brigades, divisions and army corps, the division of the continental area of the United States into corps areas based on the military population of the country, and the allocation to each of these areas of a division of the National Guard or organized Reserves. The initial organization of the National Guard and Reserves, so as to preserve the names, numbers, designations, flags and records of divisions and subordinate units that served in the World War, will be a later development, because the law provides that in the planning and adoption of regulations the committee of the General Staff to which this work shall be assigned shall be composed one-half of Reserve officers, including Reserve officers who hold or have held commissions in the National Guard. Nominations of Reserve officers for this committee are now coming in from the governors of states and territories to the War Department.

Relative to the questions affecting the organization, distribution and training of the National Guard and organized Reserves, and the policies and regulations affecting appointment, assignment, promotion and discharge of Reserve officers—questions which involve serious problems—it is probable that the General Staff representation on the committee, composed equally of Regular officers and National Guard and Reserve officers, will come from the War Plans and Operations Divisions of the General Staff. Active work on these problems cannot begin, of course, until names of Reserve and National Guard officers have been submitted by the governors and these officers appointed. Meanwhile, the Army may rest content that when this work has been completed and the problems involved are solved it will result in bringing into closer relation than ever before

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appointment, and that while he regarded Mr. Noonan as splendidly equipped for the duties assigned to the Assistant Secretary in the new Army Reorganization act, he had not mentioned his name, nor had it been mentioned to himself. Announcement of the appointment of an assistant secretary was expected shortly from the Executive offices.

RESIGNATIONS OF REGULAR ARMY OFFICERS.

Since the Act of May 18, 1920, increasing Service pay, the trend of resignations of officers of the Regular Army has been rapidly approaching normal. To July 1 there had been 2,588 resignations accepted since Nov. 11, 1918. From July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920, the number of resignations accepted was 1,647. Of the thirty-nine officers who resigned during June, 1920, eight were graduates of the U.S. Military Academy. The average age was 29.2 years and the average length of commission service was 4.7 years. Grades were held as follows: Majors, 3; captains, 12; 1st lieutenants, 23; 2d lieutenants, 1. In the last year September, 1919, led all other months with 326 resignations.

In our military history the officers of the Regular Army, of the Reserve and of the National Guard.

UNIFORMS AND YET NO UNIFORMITY.

The pressure of some 110-degree summer days during the last few weeks insured no relief for Army officers on duty in Washington, except as individually each officer relieved his mind by criticism of the Army uniform. There was unanimity in the hope that the war would soon be declared at an end, and the much desired wearing of civilian garb when off duty be again permitted. The standing collar, though it wilted in spite of regulations, or clung to necks with a pressure threatening strangulation, and the buttoned blouse were condemned without reservation, and equanimity was sorely tried under the discomfort of heat that quite naturally affected temper. To add to the distress suffered by Army officers, their brother officers of the Navy were cool and comfortable in white duck, or at least were enjoying reduced temperatures about the neck with their roll-collar coats. The contrast between the cotton and serge olive drab of the Army officers and the white duck and roll-collar blue serge of the Navy during the warm season is nowhere else so striking as in Washington, and naturally the agitation for change of the collar, at least, of the Army uniform gets its strongest impetus from officers on duty in the capital. But agitation will do no good, according to War Department authority, for the recent modification in the cut of the Army coat is as far as the War Department intends to go for some time to come. In fact, it was intimated that the agitators might beget a greater peace of mind if they would cease agitating.

The War Department has been singularly unresponsive the last year to the desire of the commissioned personnel for the adoption of a more comfortable uniform, for it will be recalled that the conference of general officers last January adopted with unanimity suggested changes, which were presented to the War Department in the form of a referendum, and that the one response to those suggested changes was a rather positive negative. The conference laid stress upon the desirability of allowing abatement of the puttees and the wearing of long trousers, but this has been denied, so that discomfort is retained at both extremities. There is no question that the opinions of officers compelled to work indoors in the branches of the War Department in attire which must pass the same inspection as that worn by officers in the field lean toward common sense, and that they are justified in comparing their own lot with that of officers of the Navy, who appear to be dressed for comfort. There has been growing a sentiment for the adoption of cool attire made up from material commonly called Palm Beach, which could be dyed olive drab, for use of officers assigned to duty in the cities. Even that would provide a greater measure of comfort than is possible now with cotton olive drab, and there is a hope that something along this line may impress itself upon the War Department and bring about relief before another superheated term is experienced. It is inconceivable that the desires of the commissioned officers should be negated and that they be assigned permanently to almost unbearable discomfort. There is a general belief that the opposition to the adoption of common sense changes must of itself wear down in the face of the daily exhibit in Washington of Service uniforms of the United States in which there is no uniformity from the standpoint of comfort.

A COMMENT ON NAVY DISCIPLINE.

A well informed observer of Navy conditions expresses the opinion that "the Service as a whole agrees with practically everything said" in our recent editorial comment on the discipline of the Navy. But there are several matters worthy of further study in regard to the question of discipline as it affects the Navy, adds our correspondent. "It may well be conceded that the discipline of any command or organization reflects directly on the head of the organization. If there is poor discipline on board ship there is no question as to who is responsible—the captain, of course. If there is poor discipline in a fleet; the commander-in-chief is responsible. We have surely got to a pretty state of affairs when the administrators must be on the defensive when the administered make a breach of discipline."

The Senate investigation, adds our correspondent, has simply been the means of allowing some of the bitterness which has been present in the Service for several years past to find its way to the open. "The Navy," this observer believes, "was so down and out before the investigation started that it is not apparent how any harm could possibly come of the investigation itself. On the other hand, it seems possible, or even probable, that good will come of it. The Navy was being smothered under a rule which prevented the truth from being known. The Navy has now lifted the lid, and the bad air must of necessity get out. This bad air will, of course, contaminate what it touches. But the Navy will be rid of it and breathe easier, thereby the sooner returning to its normal state. What I have said does not justify, in my mind, officers breaking the regulations. But it does show that there are extenuating circumstances, and that in the breaking of regulations the Navy may hope for some relief—a condition, of course, which should not exist."

There is a ring of truth, concludes this correspondent, to our comment that appeals against authority that go outside the channels of regulations are an injury to dis-

cipline. "But what," he asks, "is the proper procedure when an officer sticks to 'the channels of regulations and of Navy law,' and does not get justice?"

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING.

Compulsory universal military training for the young manhood of America will be one of the important subjects to come before Congress when it reconvenes in December. The proponents of this policy say they will not let the question sink into oblivion during the next several months, but they will turn on the light of publicity, and disseminate information on the good results that may be derived from this system in upbuilding the young men of this country, and that although declarations on universal training were not inserted into the platforms of the two big political parties, the discussion of this important question of preparedness at the forthcoming short session is assured. Before the adjournment of Congress a sub-committee of the House Committee on Military Affairs, comprising Chairman Kahn (Calif.), McKenzie (Ill.), Green (Vt.), Sanford (N.Y.), Dent (Ala.), Quinn (Miss.), and Olney (Mass.), already noted in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, was named to conduct a thorough and impartial investigation on the subject of compulsory universal military training, to estimate the financial cost, its effect on the present and future policy of America and its economic and practical results. This sub-committee, it is proposed, will conduct hearings on the issue. It is further proposed that the subject be taken out of politics so far as political and economic expediency will allow. Chairman Kahn, who led the forces in the last Congressional session for the adoption of universal military training, and who obtained the promise of the House leaders, after the defeat of the proposition, that the question would be taken up in the next session, will use every means at his command toward insuring a thoroughgoing consideration on the part of Congress, according to those who are close to the chairman and are acquainted with his views. Incidentally the composition of the sub-committee is said to favor the question of universal training, and for this reason there is assurance at the outset that something tangible may be expected to result from the hearings.

TEMPORARY INEQUALITIES IN RANK.

There is at the present time among the commissioned personnel of the Army much discussion of inequalities of rank, just as there was during the period up to June 30, when some Regular Army officers were retained in emergency grades and many others had been demoted. This results from the general demotion ordered by law on June 30, and which now brings about many anomalous situations because of the retention of the emergency officers of the Service. In Washington, particularly, many permanent captains demoted from colonel are outranked by former sergeants who may have served in their companies before the war, or are junior to majors who came into the Service since April 6, 1917. But on every hand it is realized that this embarrassment is temporary and will be abated when the Regular Army promotions become effective as provided for in Section 24a of the new Army act. On the part of both Regular officers who have been demoted and temporary officers still retaining rank to which they were appointed during the war the situation is well understood and all officers, Regular and temporary, are working together without the least friction on the stupendous tasks of reorganization. Even in the Air Service, where a few emergency officers are holding increased rank as provided in Section 127a of the act, the temporary nature of this situation is acknowledged, because it will be overcome as these few officers attain field grade, where there can be no more increase in rank. Regular officers of long service are naturally desirous that the provision for promotion be put into effect at the earliest day possible, though it is unlikely that promotions will be announced immediately. Decision by the War Department as to proceeding with the promotions so far as the single list of the Regular officers has been devised was still lacking on July 7.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS TO REGULAR NAVY.

One of the most difficult and important problems with which the Navy has had to deal in recent years is the selection and induction into the permanent Service of 1,200 temporary and Reserve officers, who are to be transferred to the permanent line of the Navy in accordance with the Naval Appropriation act of June 4, 1920. Staff officers are to be transferred in proportion. The Bureau of Navigation points out that the responsibility for making the selection rests entirely with the Regular officers of the Navy, and should they not devote sufficient time and thought to this duty that serious impairment of the personnel standards might result. Therefore, the Bureau of Navigation has expressed the desire for earnest co-operation of all officers in this important duty. In a communication dated July 6, the Bureau of Navigation informs the Service as follows: "It is intended to publish the conditions of the examination very shortly. The date will be sufficiently advanced to give applicants time to prepare and also to permit senior officers, under whom applicants are serving, to make careful and well considered fitness reports. It is directed that as soon as information concerning this examination is issued all possible means be taken to assist the applicants to prepare themselves for entrance into the permanent Navy. Schools and classes will be established, hours regulated, instruction given, and supervision exercised as much as

practicable. All officers who can materially assist in the solution of this problem are requested to report to the bureau the measures they have adopted."

RECOMMISSIONING EMERGENCY OFFICERS OF ARMY.

In Special Orders 156-O, W.D., July 3, 1920, there appeared the first orders for the recommissioning of emergency officers of the Army under the provision of the Army Appropriation act of June 5, 1920, which states: "That the President is authorized to retain temporarily in the Service, under their present commissions, or to discharge and recommission temporarily in lower grades, such emergency officers as he may deem necessary," etc. As these temporary officers become surplus in their grades they are, under this provision, retained in lower grades by recommissioning them, and in this way officers of excellent record and proved efficiency are continued on duty in the Service in positions where their work is necessary. There are many surplus lieutenant colonels in the Quartermaster Corps, who are to be recommissioned as majors, and many majors of Infantry who will become captains, but special orders as issued each day will carry date on the recommissioning of the emergency officers in all arms, corps and services. Besides keeping in the Service officers who are desirable, the action of the President will in a measure overcome some of the embarrassment of Regular officers who, because of demotion, have become junior to emergency officers still retaining relatively high rank.

ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard continues to gain in the number of officers and in enlisted strength, according to data on record at the Militia Bureau of the War Department. Favorable reports concerning the many recruiting campaigns inaugurated in a number of states for the purpose of forming new units are being received daily, especially from the New England states. Reports are not so favorable in the states of Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, Arkansas, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Montana, where there are yet units to be formed. Nevada never did have National Guard units of any considerable number, so it is not surprising that this state still remains without such a force. The small population, scattered over a large territory, is responsible for this condition. Concerning the states which are delinquent in organizing National Guard units, National Guard and Regular Army officers, in a position to judge, anticipate that some action towards the immediate upbuilding of the Guard will be taken without further delay. Many of the eastern states, especially Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut and New Jersey are conducting vigorous recruiting missions. Reports indicate that they are meeting with success.

INFANTRY ATTRACTIVE TO EMERGENCY OFFICERS.

As indicated by emergency officers' applications as their choice of arm of Service, the Infantry is evidently the most attractive branch to men who desire to make the Army a career. Of the 13,309 applicants for appointment, 4,126 desire commissions in the Infantry, 1,878 in the Quartermaster Corps, 1,509 in the Air Service, 1,000 in the Medical Corps, 886 in the Cavalry, 808 in the Field Artillery, 461 in the Corps of Engineers, 426 in the Coast Artillery Corps, 424 in the Motor Transport Corps, 363 in the Ordnance Department, 258 in the Signal Corps, 219 in the Veterinary Corps, 212 in the J.A.G. Department, 199 in the Finance Department, 200 in the Medical Administrative Corps, 158 in the Dental Corps, 98 in the Tank Corps, and 84 in the Chemical Warfare Service. One applicant for appointment in the Infantry gives his first choice of grade as brigadier general. For all arms and services thirty-one applicants chose the grade of colonel, 259 that of lieutenant colonel, 1,644 major, 4,306 captain, 3,817 first lieutenant, 3,191 second lieutenant. The percentage of applicants by grade is as follows: Captain, 33 per cent.; first lieutenant, 29; second lieutenant, 24; major, 12; lieutenant colonel, 2.

1920 ARMY REGISTER ISSUED.

The official Army Register for 1920 was issued this week, and is a very welcome volume. There has been no issue of the Army Register since that of Dec. 1, 1918; that issue omitted the number of the regiment with which an officer was on duty. In the 1920 Register the old system of publishing the regiment of the officer is restored, and forms a valuable feature. The present Register is dated Jan. 1, 1920, but also contains addenda giving the changes among commissioned officers recorded in the A.G.O. between Jan. 1 and March 1, 1920. The paging in the table of contents is in error from "Infantry" on to the end, in each instance. Thus the Porto Rico Regiment is given in the table as commencing on page 881; it should read page 838; and so on. The Register, all told, is a volume of 1,188 pages. The list of casualties given includes 2,103 resignations.

DISCHARGE OF DISABLED EMERGENCY OFFICERS.

The War Department announced on July 2 that hereafter the discharge of disabled emergency officers shall be in compliance with the provisions of the Reorganization act, under which the President is authorized and directed to retain in service disabled emergency officers until their treatment for physical reconstruction has reached a point where they will not be further benefited by retention in a military hospital or in the military service.

CHEMICAL WARFARE DEMONSTRATION.

The Chemical Warfare Service staged a mimic chemical battle at Easton, Pa., on July 5, in the presence of one of the largest assemblages that ever attended a demonstration there. Major H. S. Kimberly, U.S.A., who directed the operations, since his return to Washington has received many messages from Easton citizens and from the president of the Board of Trade congratulating the Service and the Army on the success of the exhibition. The demonstration apparently convinced the spectators of the importance of the use of chemicals under actual battle conditions.

The program, comprising nine major parts and many incidentals, began in the afternoon and continued until late in the evening. Among the features was the terrorizing bomb, designed to stimulate the bursting of high explosive shells. It was used overseas for the purpose of affecting the enemy's morale. The use of smoke screens, which played an important part in the World War, was shown by the use of smoke candles, which afforded one means for the Infantry to set up a screen to mask their operations. Designed for incendiary purposes, the spontaneously inflammable oil, which bursts into flame as soon as it is exposed to the air, won the applause of the crowd. The Livers projectors were also exhibited. They are one of the most simple and at the same time effective pieces of ordnance designed. As is well known to the Army personnel, the projector hurls a drum filled with thirty pounds of smoke producing material. Under field conditions these drums are filled with T.N.T., incendiary oil or gas. The range is 1,800 yards. Ground signals, hand grenade demonstrations and daylight signal rockets were also featured. The flame thrower, designed by the Germans, was also shown. In the demonstration the tactical uses of Chemical Warfare weapons and matériel under actual battle conditions, and an Infantry attack on an assumed enemy position, were successfully demonstrated. The zero hour was announced by red signal rockets from field headquarters.

So pronounced was the success of the mimic operations that it is understood other cities and towns in the vicinity of Washington have requested that a similar demonstration be given in these places. It is the purpose to bring the Army, its life and its many opportunities before the people, and Army officers declare, especially the recruiting officers, that practical demonstrations by the Signal Corps, Ordnance Department, Quartermaster Corps, Field Artillery, the Coast Artillery Corps, Infantry, the Air Service, and other branches create measurable interest among the people wherever these organizations stage an exhibition.

CONDITIONS IN MEXICO.

An American in Mexico, late of the Service, sends the following personal observations of present conditions in that country:

"First the earthquakes, then the revolution and now the bubonic plague. Truly just one 'damn thing after another.' Never was there such a bloodless revolution. Regiment after regiment turned against the government as if it were an epidemic influenza, with so many more new cases each succeeding day. The troops of Guadalupe Sanchez garrisoned the Mexican Railway district, which runs between Vera Cruz and Mexico City. A few men, eight or ten at each post under command of a major or teniente-coronel, started in revolt at one end and a train went along picking up one detachment after the other like relieving the guard.

"The bandits of the whole country, who were in rebellion against Carranza, nominally, now came into fraternal relations with the ex-government troops. However, the ex-government troops would not let them loot the towns, which they desired to do in Oriente and Cordoba, Vera Cruz. These bandits had all existed before by the heavy tribute they had collected from foreigners and natives who had any property they wished to save from destruction. They have now conquered, achieved their effort against the government; they naturally cannot rob the companies which are paying taxes to the government which they have organized. They realize they are losers and still wish to collect their tribute. As they are now our protectors instead of our enemies, we naturally do not wish to pay them tribute in addition to taxes. They overcome the dilemma by explaining to us that there has been no provision made as yet for their pay and will we please advance the money for their pay rolls; if not they cannot be responsible for their men. So in one way or another, rebel or federal, bandit or soldier, Carranzista or anti-Carranzista, the result is always the same.

"To be exact, however, outside of graft the country has not been in such peaceful condition for years. No rebels at present, no bandits; all of them have been successful and have become the government. No military trains nor garrison in every block house as before; no dynamiting trains and robbing the dead passengers. No more carrying off for ransom of people of prominence. It must be admitted that conditions are better from a governmental point of view than they have been for years. For the first time in years you can ride on a train or a boat without the almost certainty of being dynamited somewhere on the road or being shot at. There are no rebels in great districts where before there were blockhouses every kilometer. It is reported that Villa still robs and raps in the north, but in the Vera Cruz region there is absolute peace.

"But some of the post revolution promises appear to be so much bombast. Immediately on coming into power, Obregon issued an order to the military that all looting would be punished by shooting, and that all robbing, etc., must stop. However, this hacienda, though paying tribute to one bandit, was robbed by a small group of men, eight in number, belonging to another group of bandits. The bandit whom we paid for protection promised condign punishment to these thieves if he could catch them. One was arrested, but instead of being executed he was sent away somewhere and we have no belief that he will be punished in any way. This group had taken one American and two Mexicans for ransom, but released them without it, realizing that they were operating on ground belonging to another bandit. I have run into an American of credence who insists that it is true that the federal forces and the bandits were accustomed to exchange service with each other; tired of soldiering after a while they would become bandits, tired of banditry they would trade back.

"The Mexican railway has been returned to its owners, and some other property. It is true no accounting has been made for the years that it has been exploited by the generals, but it is a step in the right direction. The per-

sonnel has been sadly demoralized and it has been impossible to get a car without paying a huge fee for it.

"Perhaps the greatest admission of weakness on the part of the new government is that their army is unable to maintain a quarantine about Vera Cruz, against the plague. The first morning the quarantine went on, ten refugees came out on the train, though passengers were prohibited from going out. The next day a general himself with his troops came out, and went to Mexico; sixty people came out the next day and went to Cordoba. Here they stirred up something, as the Cordobans objected very strongly to this invasion from a plague stricken city. Their protests were promised consideration, but the next day a freight train brought out twenty more refugees. The government has now ordered the track to be torn up to prevent traffic of any sort, as it is impossible to secure any soldiers faithful enough to their responsibilities to maintain a quarantine. It was solely through the indignation of the women of Vera Cruz that the authorities of the city were induced to accept aid from the United States. You can rest assured that in all instances they will distrust the motives of the United States, assigning some malevolent intention."

FOURTH OF JULY MESSAGES TO LEGION.

General Pershing's Message.

Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., in an Independence Day message to members of the American Legion and other former Service men, issued from Washington, D. C., on July 4, is quoted in an Associated Press dispatch as saying: "The anniversary of our national independence brings to our minds and hearts the obligations that rest upon us as a people. The sublime conception of our forefathers created upon this continent a new nation founded upon human liberty, which they left for us to perpetuate and strengthen. The spirit of consecration that enabled them to overcome in this great cause should be invoked that we in turn may transmit to posterity the sacred principles for which they fought. To the men of the legion, whose blood and sacrifices have proved their devotion, we owe the deepest debt of gratitude, and it is to them that we look for constant inspiration, that our efforts to maintain forever a country where all men shall be free and equal may be supported by the same patriotism that gave them the victory in the great war."

Tribute from Marshals Foch and Joffre.

Marshal Ferdinand Foch, of the French army, in an address to the legion, sent from Paris on July 3 and addressed to Franklin D'Olier, national commander of the legion, and members of the organization, said in part: "France and her army have rendered recently a solemn tribute to the glorious memory of your brothers who have fallen on the battlefields of France for the defense of liberty. We celebrate with you on this Fourth of July the anniversary of your independence. Noble Washington will remain its eternal champion, and our fellow-countrymen, Lafayette, Rochambeau and Grasse, were its enthusiastic pioneers. My dear comrades of the American Legion, I hail you as the worthy grandsons of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates whom Washington commanded. Like them, you have sacrificed much, but like them also you will remain the beloved children of the American nation. It will be the honor of my life as a soldier and a Frenchman to have had among the army of democracy and of liberty your splendid Army, brilliantly commanded, always ready for any offensive. Heroes of the dark hours of yesterday comrades in battle, let us be brothers and faithful friends in the peace efforts of to-morrow." It was with the words, "Lafayette, we are here," that my friend and comrade, General Pershing, brought to the French and to the Allies the assistance of your millions of men. Our orphans, supported by your admirable men and women, will lay flowers at the foot of Washington's statue; our soldiers will render honors to your flag upon which is emblazoned forever the names of Chateau-Thierry, Saint Mihiel, Thiaucourt and of the Argonne. In their name I salute your star-spangled flag; to the glorious dead of your three wars, asleep in divine peace, I express the respectful and affectionate homage of the sincere friend of the United States."

Marshal Joseph Joffre, in an address to the American people, transmitted through the Paris correspondent of the New York Times, said on July 3: "On the occasion of Independence Day I send my brotherly greeting to the American people. In the history of nations one of the most noble friendships is the Franco-American, for it is that in which is to be found most that is ideal; moreover, I have absolute faith in its permanency, because the bonds of the heart will always be stronger than events. As a Frenchman and faithful friend of the United States, I behold in this friendship the most fruitful source of progress for both our countries and I believe that it will effectively contribute toward assuring the peace of the world."

Commander D'Olier, in an address to the legion dated July 3, said: "Two years ago this day our armies stood on the Marne. Success hesitated in the balance. Americans at home knew only that their soldiers faced overwhelming odds. Americans in the field knew only the sleepless nights and harried days. But, through it all, there was confidence, justified a fortnight later to the day, when Americans went forward at Soissons, and the advance continued until the capitulation of the enemy was achieved. Olive drab and Navy blue are laid away, but in the hearts of those who served reside still the ideals and high purposes, the spirit indefatigable, that saw them through the anxious days of 1918. That spirit—love of country; that spirit—devotion to the flag; that spirit—faith in the fundamental justice of the basic institutions of our government, has preserved our nation through the years. It will carry on to solve the difficulties that perplex, the dangers that threaten. Such days as this we renew our vows of faith in the Republic. The American Legion pledges its strength that this faith may be fulfilled."

S.S. OLYMPIC RETURNED TO MERCHANT FLEET.

The White Star liner Olympic of 46,350 tons, which after her interesting war career is again in the passenger service, has been equipped with an oil-burning mechanical system for her boilers in place of coal, and this has proved a great success both as to economy, speed and cleanliness. During her first run with the new equipment the Olympic averaged twenty-one knots from Liverpool to New York, where she arrived July 2, 1920, her first voyage as a passenger steamer since the war. She can average, it is said, over twenty-two knots after her engine room force become accustomed to the new outfit. She carries 5,200 tons of fuel-oil, and this can be put aboard in six hours. The Olympic during the

World War was transformed into a troopship, her fine cabins and luxurious appointments having been taken out. She has now been restored to her original beauty and luxury of accommodation, in addition to receiving the latest mechanical devices for steering, engine room telegraph, patent log, etc. During the World War she carried both British and American troops, and on one occasion she had aboard 10,000 troops of the U.S. Army, going to France. All told the Olympic carried nearly a quarter of a million troops to and from various parts of the world. She carried them to far away Gallipoli, between Canada and England, and between the United States and France. She safely ran the gauntlet of German submarines and mines, despite the fact that the Germans made the greatest efforts to destroy her. Nine other great ships of the White Star line in the government service were sent to the bottom, but the Olympic escaped. She had great maneuvering ability, and on one occasion succeeded in ramming and sending to the bottom a German submarine which was lying in wait for her. She also had the distinction of saving the crew of the British battleship Audacious, sunk by a mine off the east coast of Ireland in 1914, and of attempting to tow the warship to shallow water.

A DRAFT EVASION COURT-MARTIAL.

An Army court-martial at Boston, Mass., involving questions of draft evasion, has aroused much interest, writes a correspondent there. Philip I. Rome, of Worcester, Mass., charged with desertion during wartime by reason of draft evasion, went to trial in the Federal Building on July 6 before a G.C.M. board of eight Army officers. Following the reading of the charges and specifications, the board, at request of defendant, adjourned until July 22, in order that the defendant may have an opportunity to secure the original passport issued by the State Department in June, 1917.

Major W. A. Turnbull, of the Northeastern Department, who is judge advocate of the court, read the charge and specifications when the court convened. A large number attended the opening session, many of the spectators being women. Representatives of the American Legion also came to the trial, as interest in the case is keen because of the prominence of the defendant in Worcester. Rome is alleged to have left for South America in July, 1917. He returned to Worcester two months ago, when his arrest followed. Judge A. K. Cohen, former chairman of District Draft Board 4, civilian counsel for Rome, opened the defendant's case by making the special plea that Rome was never legally inducted into the United States Army under the provisions of the Selective Service act as passed by Congress. For this reason, he declared, the court-martial had no jurisdiction over the case. He followed this with the statement that Rome had secured permission from the War and State Departments to leave the United States for South America, and at Buenos Aires the United States Consul there granted him a six months' extension. Judge Cohen said he had made several efforts to get the original passport from the files of the State Department and the Consul at Buenos Aires, but thus far without success. He declared that in order to prove that Rome had a legal right to remain in South America the passport with the notations thereon is essential. He proposed that the prosecution agree to accept statements regarding the nature of the passport and notations, but Major Turnbull refused to agree that the trial go on without the introduction of the original passport. After considering the question in closed session on suggestion of Col. Jefferson R. Kean, the court granted adjournment.

Rome came to the Federal building under guard from Fort Banks, where he has been confined since his arrest. Representing him at the court-martial in addition to Judge Cohen are Capt. Jacob Frank, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.; Col. William C. Rogers, former Judge Advocate General of the State Militia; and Max C. Bernkopf. The defendant, who is twenty-seven years old, is the son of I. Rome, a wealthy wholesale dry goods merchant at Worcester. The military officials charge that Rome went to South America and failed to respond when called for the draft a short time following his registration. The record of desertion against him was officially made on Jan. 31, 1918.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Private Property Damages.

In accordance with the Act of July 9, 1918, authorizing the payment of claims for damages to and loss of private property incident to the training, practice, operation or maintenance of the Army, only direct damages to the property are contemplated, no provision having been made therein for compensation to the owner of the property for an inconvenience or consequential loss occasioned him by reason of the direct damages to his property, such as reimbursement for the hire of another automobile during the period his damaged automobile is undergoing repairs. The Comptroller also decides that in order to authorize payment of claims for damage to or loss of private property incident to the training, practice, operation or maintenance of the Army from the appropriation provided for that purpose by the Act of July 9, 1918, each of the four conditions set forth in the proviso of the act must be met, and, where there is a failure to meet any of those conditions, such as the refusal of the owner of the property to accept the amount awarded by the board authorized to investigate the matter, after approval and recommendation by the Secretary of War, as in full satisfaction of his claim, the appropriation is not available for the payment of such damage claims.

Longevity Pay, Public Health Service.

In the absence of any intention, expressed or implied, to make retroactive in effect the Act of March 6, 1920, providing that officers of the Public Health Service shall be credited with service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, in computing longevity pay, such provision must be held to operate only from the date of the act and to authorize the counting of such service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard only on service in the Public Health Service rendered on and after March 6, 1920.

Officers Retired for Physical Disability.

In order to entitle officers of the Navy and Marine Corps to be placed on the retired list for physical disability incurred in line of duty, with the temporary grade or rank to which they had been advanced by the President under authority of the Act of May 22, 1917, the temporary grade or rank must still be held by them at the time of retirement, and, where the President re-

vokes the temporary grade or rank prior to retirement for physical disability, such officers must be placed on the retired list with the grade or rank to which their positions in the permanent Navy and Marine Corps at the time of retirement would entitle them. The Comptroller also decides that under the Act of May 22, 1917, the authority granted the President to revoke temporary appointments of officers in the Navy and Marine Corps is absolute, with no conditions whatever, and may be exercised at any time, regardless of the fact that retirement proceedings for physical disability involving the officer whose temporary appointment is thus revoked may be pending at the time of revocation, and once a temporary appointment is revoked, it may not be set aside so as to authorize the placing of an officer subsequently retired for physical disability incurred in the line of duty on the retired list with the temporary grade or rank.

COURT SAYS NAVY MAY SEIZE OIL.

The refusal of the Union Oil Company, of San Francisco, to deliver 100 barrels of engine oil to supply a Navy destroyer, at a cost of \$1.60 a barrel, the price fixed by the Navy Department, even under threat of seizure, has been referred to the department, according to a statement made by Capt. J. J. Cheatham, U.S.N., supply officer at the Mare Island Navy Yard, to the Associated Press on July 7. Under the Lever Act the Government claims the right to fix prices and commandeer oil, according to Thomas A. Hays, assistant to the president of the Union Oil Company, but he declared it was unjust for the Navy to attempt to use a war-time measure to exact a more favorable price than other customers were paying, the market figure being \$2.60. Captain Cheatham said he had transmitted the Navy Department's demand and threat to the Union Company and that further action rests with Secretary of the Navy Daniels. "The Navy may take the oil from us and fix its price, but it cannot compel us to continue to refine oil at Navy prices or sell at Navy figures," said Mr. Hays.

The misunderstanding between the Navy Department and other oil companies also came before Judge E. F. Blodding in the U.S. District Court at Los Angeles on June 19, when a restraining order was issued at the request of the General Petroleum Company, of San Francisco, following a reported threat of Comdr. Henry de F. Mel, U.S.N., aid on the staff of the commander of the train, Pacific Fleet, and who is also fleet supply officer, to land marines at Los Angeles harbor, Calif., and take forcible possession of a supply of oil from the plant of the General Petroleum Company unless the company would agree to sell oil at a price fixed by the Navy Department. Counsel for the oil company said that before calling on the officials of the company, officers of the Pacific Fleet issued a notice that a certain amount of oil would be needed at certain points on specified dates, and that the Navy stood ready to pay a price of \$1.11 a barrel. He said that he understood "a similar ultimatum was served about two months ago on the Shell Oil Company, at San Francisco, and that the company, after at first declining to make delivery, reluctantly acceded rather than have its machinery operated by marines." It was said at the company's offices that the oil for which the department offered \$1.11 a barrel cost the company \$1.48 in the field, and that the market price in Los Angeles was \$1.85. Admiral Hugh Rodman was later reported to have said that he knew nothing about any intention to land marines and seize the company's oil, and that no orders to that effect had been issued, although he admitted negotiations to purchase oil for the use of the Navy had been in progress for some time.

On June 21, according to another dispatch from Los Angeles to the Associated Press, Judge E. F. Blodding, in the U.S. District Court, denied the application for a permanent injunction restraining the Navy from seizing fuel oil of the company. In announcing his decision the judge said there were two fundamental principles upon which his decision was based. One of these was that the necessities of the Government for the maintenance of its Army and Navy in time of war are paramount to all other necessities. "This might be said of the Navy in time of peace," he added. "If you are going to have a Navy when you need it you must provide for it so that it will be ready for use at that time." The other principle, he continued, was that property taken by the Government must be paid for. "If the Navy takes the oil just compensation must be given, according to the usual rules and principles that obtain in courts of law."

NAVY TO JOIN IN PILGRIM FATHERS CELEBRATION.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in a letter to John A. Stewart, chairman of the Sulgrave Institution, the international organization which is planning celebrations in the United States, England and Holland of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, the signing of the Mayflower compact and also the meeting of the first American legislative assembly, is quoted as saying that the Navy Department is favorably disposed towards participating in the forthcoming celebrations of these important events in American history, which are to take place at New York city, Provincetown, Mass., and at Norfolk, Va., adding that it is believed sufficient ships of the Navy can be assembled at these places to fittingly mark the importance of the occasion. It is thought that the Provincetown celebration will be held about Sept. 15, and will include a water pageant. That at New York will be held later in that month and the Norfolk celebration from Oct. 4-7. In August the origin of the Pilgrim movement is to be celebrated in England, while early in September meetings are to be held in Holland in memory of the Pilgrims' stay in that country. In September a second Mayflower is to sail from Southampton, England, to follow to the American shore the course taken by the original Mayflower, but she is to be modern and seaworthy in every respect. Carrying many prominent people of the United States, England and Holland, she will anchor in Provincetown harbor. The War Camps Community Service is also taking a very active part in the celebrations to be held in this country. These will not be celebrated by citizens of Massachusetts, New York and Virginia alone, but various communities throughout the country are planning to take this opportunity to review the foundation upon which the United States rests and to emphasize the principles which our ancestors established. Seventy American cities, including New York, Chicago and Boston, have started plans for celebrations. The Sulgrave Institution and the American Council have been active in co-ordinating these plans. Various states are appropriating large amounts to be used in plans for the commemoration. One project

is to erect, overlooking Plymouth, Mass., harbor, a colossal statue of Massasoit, the Indian chief who befriended the Puritan pioneers, while another is to set the Plymouth Rock, which in 1741 was raised above the tide, in its original position.

U.S. NAVY SUMMER SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Disappointment is felt at the Navy Department because the summer schools for boys to open July 15 at Hampton Roads and Great Lakes will have little more than fifty per cent. of the enrollment authorized, which is 1,000 at each station, as provided in the Naval Appropriation act of June 4. The time has been too short, evidently. The Secretary of the Navy exercised his discretion in the matter as authorized in the law, and set July 15 as the date for opening the six weeks' course. But the time has been too short, evidently, to reach the type of boys desired for this training. It is believed, also, that the necessity for each boy paying his way to the training station has militated against a rush of boys for the school privilege, although the pay granted during the training period will total \$50, sum large enough to pay for considerable transportation. It was thought that the requirement relative to paying fare to a station would not have deterred aggressive boys from sixteen to twenty years old, but the quotas assigned to places at a considerable distance fell far short, and this unquestionably was due to heavy transportation cost. However, the inauguration of the summer school plan will doubtless have a cumulative result and the advertising the boys who do attend will give the plan will in all probability bring an oversupply of applicants next year. When parents of boys of the required age discover that this six weeks' training makes for a healthy, happy lad, who will be almost sure to show a physical improvement measured in increased weight, chest expansion and height, it is likely that the Navy Department will have difficulty at the other extreme—that is, in making selection from a multitude of applicants for this summer course. In this connection it may be stated that the health records of twenty enlisted men at each of four naval training stations, examined with a view to learning what physical improvement was shown by youths approximating seventeen years, after four months' training, recently established that the average gain in weight was 10.32 pounds; the gain in chest measurements was 0.79 inch, and the gain in height was 0.254 inch. It may be expected, therefore, that the six weeks' training at the boys' summer schools will show averages at least one-third of the foregoing. The boys who neglected the opportunity this year will probably regret it when full reports of the initial summer school accomplishments have been published.

ADMIRAL DECKER'S LETTERS.

In relation to the communications of Rear Admiral Benton C. Decker, U.S.N., commandant of the 7th Naval District, which were printed in our issue of July 3, page 1366, the Navy Department on July 6 made public the following statement: "All papers in the case of Rear Admiral Decker reached the Secretary of the Navy at San Francisco, Friday, July 2. No action in the case has been taken, and probably none will be taken until the return of the Secretary of the Navy to Washington." Secretary Daniels is to make an official trip to Alaska with Secretary of the Interior Payne, and he is not expected to return to Washington until late in August. It was stated that nothing more would be given out for publication until word was received from Mr. Daniels as to the action to be taken by him. So far as the department was aware on July 6 there was no hint of action at this time to detach Admiral Decker from his post at Key West, Fla. In case a court of inquiry was ordered, said a high ranking officer, Admiral Decker would probably be relieved from his post during the inquiry. Inquiry at the office of Senator Hale, chairman of the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs which investigated the Navy Department's conduct of the war, disclosed that the Senator was not expected to return to Washington this summer. Concerning the receipt by Senator Hale of the letters of Rear Admiral Decker, dated June 17 and 18, 1920, it was stated at the office that no such letters were on file. It was believed, however, that the letters were in Senator Hale's personal correspondence file. Senators Trammell (Fla.) and Pittman (Nev.), minority members of the sub-committee, who will each make a separate minority report, will not give out their report or bring one before the full committee until they learn what action Chairman Hale proposes to take.

OPENING GREAT LAKES TO OCEAN TRAFFIC.

Beginning April last and continuing throughout the season, a committee representing the governments of the United States and the Dominion of Canada is in session at the ports of the Great Lakes. The policy is to consider the opening of the Great Lakes and the heart of the great Northwest to ocean-going traffic. This is the first project of the kind ever undertaken since the treaty of 1854 conceding certain rights to the navigation of the St. Lawrence river. Among those appearing before the committee's hearings on the upper Great Lakes was Senior Capt. P. H. Uberroth, U.S. Coast Guard, who demonstrated the feasibility of navigation in the confined and restricted channels of the Great Lakes by ocean-going craft, destined to exceed by no small degree the already vast and almost inconceivable quantity of moving freight now reaching upwards of one hundred million tons. Charles P. Craig, vice president of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, a voluntary organization of fourteen Western states, spoke upon the great possibilities for the future. L. C. Sabin, superintendent St. Mary's Falls Canal, discussed the purposes and facilities of locking the largest sea-going ships through the five locks around St. Mary's Falls; Frank B. Sullivan, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., pointed out the advantages to shipping interests generally of the project.

CENSUS OF U.S. NAVY ON JULY 6.

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Division of Preventive Medicine, Navy Department, announces the following as the census of all officers and men of the Navy on active duty on July 6, 1920: Officers—Regulars, 7,056; Reserves, 918. Warrant Officers—Regulars, 1,467; Reserves, 61. Midshipmen (Naval Academy)—1,984. Total officers, 12,096. Men—Regulars, 105,938; Reserves, 1,649. Prisoners (officers and men), 1,000. The Nurse Corps had a total of 525, of whom 305 were Regulars, 205 Reserves and 15 U.S.N.R.F. The Marine Corps comprised 960 Regular officers, 4 Reserves, 141 warrant officers (Regulars), a total of 1,105. Marine

Corps enlisted men—16,051 Regulars, 20 Reserves, making a total of 17,156. Grand total under the Navy, 13,191 officers and 125,163 enlisted men. The Navy increase for the week was 594 and the Marine Corps decrease 4. The enlisted personnel of the Navy (based on 143,396) was 37,458 short and the enlisted personnel of the Marine Corps (based on 27,400) 11,369 short.

RECRUITING FOR THE U.S. NAVY.

Weekly reports from U.S. Navy recruiting inspectors are consistently showing four figures week after week. For the week ending July 1 the total was 1,070, of which number 261 represented re-enlistments and 68 Recruits transferred to the Regular Navy. The totals by divisions follow: New England, 97; Eastern, 423; Central, 118; West Central, 112; Southern, 127; Southeastern, 107; Western, 86. Another campaign for 250 recruits from Tennessee has been inaugurated, the men to be assigned to U.S.S. Tennessee, Capt. R. H. Leigh, which is to join the Pacific Fleet.

NOTES OF NAVY PERSONNEL.

Rear Admiral William S. Benson, U.S.N., chairman of the U.S. Shipping Board, on July 3, sent a Fourth of July message of greeting to employees of the board and to American sailors throughout the world. The message read: "To all employees of the U.S. Shipping Board and to all American sailors: The mission of this organization is the building of an American merchant marine. This is a great and honorable task, requiring your best efforts. Let your work be such that the people of the United States will regard it with satisfaction for all time to come."

Capt. D. W. Wurtsbaugh, U.S.N., relieved Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett as commandant naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill., and 9th, 10th and 11th Naval Districts, July 2.

Comdr. Theodore G. Ellyson, U.S.N., was on July 2 ordered to command the U.S.S. Little of the Atlantic Fleet. He has been in command of the Talbot.

Lieut. Comdr. George H. Reed (M.C.D.C.), U.S.N., read a paper on the history of dentistry before the National First Aid Association, in New York city, on July 3 in which he said that the earliest records of the practice of dentistry date from 1500 B.C. The museums of the United States and of Europe, he added, are rich in the possession of human skulls containing examples of ancient dental skill.

Lieuts. James M. Shoemaker and Francis M. Mail, U.S.N., have been selected to take the post-graduate course at the U.S. Naval Academy preparatory to a course of instruction in aviation at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Two additional Navy officers and a Marine Corps officer are to be selected to take the same course.

Lieut. R. S. Hedtler, U.S.N., engineering officer at Naval Air Station, Hampton Roads, Va., after a course of study in new developments in the Army Air Service at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, has returned to his station.

Commander Gatewood with Shipping Board.

Comdr. R. D. Gatewood, U.S.N., of the Construction Corps, took over the duties of the Director of Construction and Repair for the Shipping Board on July 1, relieving Mr. R. L. Hague, of San Francisco. Comdr. J. L. Ackerson, who resigned from the Navy to take a position as vice president in the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, formerly held the position of director of construction, Mr. Hague being at that time director of repairs. When Commander Ackerson resigned, the new construction and repairs for all Shipping Board vessels were merged into one division, known as the Division of Construction and Repair, the duties of which, as far as the merchant fleet of the Shipping Board is concerned, consist of the duties of the Bureau of Construction and Repair and Bureau of Engineering in the Navy Department. The principal office of the construction department is now located in Philadelphia, 140 North Broad street, but it is understood that this will be moved to Washington in the fall; the principal office of the repair section is in New York city, at 45 Broadway, and in view of the increasing importance of the repair problem, it is understood that Commander Gatewood will spend the major part of his time in the New York office. Both the construction and repair sections of the division have branch offices in all the principal ports of the United States and in most of the principal foreign ports as well.

Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Tilley, U.S.N., has been ordered to command the destroyer Dale of the Atlantic Fleet. He has been in command of the Isherwood.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Annual Cruise of U.S.S. Newport.

The U.S.S. Newport, used by the state of New York as a nautical schoolship for the training of boys for the merchant marine, and which is under command of Capt. J. S. Baylis, U.S. Coast Guard, left New York, July 4, for Portsmouth, England, with 100 cadets on board. The ship will cruise from England to Belgium, France, Denmark, Sweden, Portugal and the Azores, returning to New York about Oct. 15.

Navy Air Detachment Commended.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, has communicated to the commander of the Air Detachment of his fleet commendation of the detachment for performances during the recent maneuvers. Admiral Wilson's communication reads: "The commander-in-chief commends the Air Detachment for its excellent performance of duty during day individual practice, and for its efficient work at division practice." In the maneuvers, for the first time in the history of the U.S. Navy, the actual setting of the sights was to a large extent controlled by the officers of the Airboat Squadron, that is, spotting by aircraft had been accomplished. This, Navy officers declare, marks the beginning of a new era in naval gunnery. The officers and men of the Air Detachment, whose efforts and accomplishments were so signal success, have in addition been commended by the detachment commander.

Navy Warrant Officers' Boards.

The board of officers which is to examine the records of warrant officers of the U.S. Navy who have served fifteen years and who are eligible for permanent appointment to commissioned rank in the Navy, under provisions of the Naval Appropriations act of June 4, 1920, convened at the Navy Department on July 7. The line board is composed of the following officers: Rear Admiral William H. G. Bullard, president; Capt. Robert

W. McNeeley, member, and Comdr. Joseph F. Daniels, recorder.

MARINE CORPS NOTES.

The board appointed to select permanent officers from among the temporary officers now on active duty in the Marine Corps and from among former officers and Reserve officers who served between April 6, 1917, and June 4, 1920, will meet at Marine Corps headquarters on July 15. The board is composed of the following officers: Major Gen. Henry C. Neville, president; Brig. Gens. Smedley D. Butler and Harry Lee, Cols. Rufus H. Lane and Frederick L. Bradman, Lieut. Cols. Harold C. Snyder and John W. Wadley, members, and Major Jesse F. Dyer, recorder.

The 16th Provisional Regiment of Marines, which has been on duty in connection with the patrol of Mexican waters by the U.S. Navy, and from which 400 men were distributed at Santo Domingo and Haiti, has been demobilized at Philadelphia. The enlisted men have been ordered back to their original stations, principally Quantico, Va., and Parris Island, S.C. Col. Philip M. Bannon, who commanded the regiment, has been assigned to command Marine barracks at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Lieut. Col. William C. Harlee, U.S.M.C., has been ordered to Marine Corps headquarters for duty in connection with the Marine Corps Institute at Quantico, Va.

Lieut. Archie W. French, U.S.M.C., has been ordered to appear before a retiring board at Marine Barracks, New York.

Assignment of relative rank of probationary officers, U.S. Marine Corps, announced in orders, is noted on page 1400.

Marine Corps Amended Orders.

Marine Corps Order No. 5 (Series 1920) is amended by M.C.O. 15, May 14, 1920, by the addition of the following paragraph: 8. The fourragere will be worn attached to the left shoulder by a Marine Corps lapel button, size 25 ligne, placed in the center of the left shoulder strap, one-half inch from seam, the loop end of the fourragere fastening thereon. The fourragere will then be passed under the left arm, the loop on the pencil end thereof fastening to the button, allowing the brass pencil to hang down in front. GS8. (1) A supply of gilt and bronze Marine Corps collar ornaments, authorized for enlisted men by Changes No. 20, Uniform Regulations, U.S. Marine Corps, dated Feb. 25, 1920, will soon be available at the Depot of Supplies, Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa. (2) One pair of gilt ornaments will be issued for use on each dress coat, one pair of bronze ornaments for each winter service coat, and one pair of bronze ornaments for each two summer service coats, and requisitions on this basis to meet requirements should be submitted to depots of supplies.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

Lieut. Comdr. William P. Kain, U.S.C.G., has resigned to date from July 7, 1920. He was appointed from Massachusetts May 10, 1909, and on graduation from the Coast Guard Academy was commissioned third lieutenant May 31, 1912. He was commissioned a temporary captain (old designation) from Sept. 21, 1918, and was last attached to the Seneca on the New York station.

Officers of the U.S. Coast Guard have been ordered to report for promotion examinations on July 12 as follows: In the grade of lieutenant, down to and including Lieut. William H. Shea; in the grade of lieutenant (j.g.), down to and including Lieut. (j.g.) William P. Wishar; and in the grade of ensign, down to and including Ensign R. B. Hall.

Of the 270 officers authorized the Coast Guard now has 202. The vacancies comprise forty-three in the line, twenty-four in the engineers and one district superintendent.

PROMOTIONS IN THE U.S.N.R.F.

Following promotions in the U.S. Naval Reserve Force are announced as approved by the Selection Board under date of July 6, 1920:

Class One, Supply Corps. Promotion to Chief Pay Clerk. To rank from June 28, 1920: Harley F. Wright.

Class Two, Line. Promotion to Lieut. Commander. To rank from Sept. 21, 1918: George Oscar Hadfield.

Promotion to Lieutenant. To rank from July 1, 1918: Ralph J. A. Stern.

Promotions to Lieutenant (j.g.).

To rank from July 1, 1919: Benjamin V. Goepfert, Neill P. Overman, Daniel Henry Eke, Joseph Sumner Buckman, Jr., Harry Fuller Tapp, Leonard Bushy Cruden, Arthur Sewall, 2d.

Medical Corps. Promotion to Lieutenant Commander. To rank from Sept. 21, 1918: John Victor Lynn.

Dental Corps. Promotions to Lieutenant.

To rank from Aug. 25, 1919: Philip Edwin Adams.

To rank from Dec. 27, 1918: James William M. Parks, Jr.

Supply Corps. Promotion to Lieutenant (j.g.).

To rank from July 1, 1919: David C. Holub.

Class Five, Line. Promotion to Lieutenant Commander. To rank from Feb. 1, 1920: James H. Hawkins.

Promotions to Lieutenant.

To rank from Feb. 1, 1920: Arthur C. Wagner.

To rank from Oct. 1, 1919: Albert R. Johnson.

Promotions to Lieutenant (j.g.).

To rank from Feb. 1, 1920: William B. Gwin.

Class Five, Line. Promotion to Chief Gunner.

To rank from June 16, 1920: Ralph T. Bundy.

Class Six, Line. Promotion to Lieutenant Commander.

To rank from June 24, 1920: Harold Hunter Emmons.

Medical Corps. Promotion to Lieutenant Commander.

To rank from June 28, 1920: James Joseph Hogan.

NAVY OFFICERS' MESS GEAR.

Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, under date of June 21, 1920, in Circular Letter 77, announces the following change of Articles 4427 and 4471, Naval Instructions:

1. The following changes in Naval Instructions relative to the replacement of items of mess gear have been approved by the Secretary of the Navy and will be embodied in the next change of Naval Instructions:

4427. (1) All articles of china or glass issued to officers' messes which may be broken, chipped, or otherwise rendered unfit for reissue may be replaced by requisition if the losses, etc., have not exceeded five per cent per quarter on the total invoice value of these parts, respectively, of the outfit and also when the excesses in leases, etc., above five per cent, have been deposited by the treasurer of the mess concerned with the supply officer to the credit of "Miscellaneous receipts." In the case of plated ware, surveys may be held for repairs occasioned by ordinary wear, but no percentage will be allowed for its damage or loss.

(2) Requisitions for replacement will be submitted to

S and A, accompanied by copies of the itemized statements referred to in Par. 1, Art. 2233, U.S. Naval Instructions, and will contain a certificate signed by the supply officer (or when supply officer is not assigned, by the head of department) that the value of excess losses (giving the amount) has been deposited as required in Par. 1.

(3) Articles of china or glass issued to officers' messes shall not ordinarily be subject to survey, but in cases of breakage or loss in excess of the regular allowance set forth in the preceding paragraphs, due to exceptional or unavoidable causes, in which it is clearly shown that proper care and supervision have been exercised by those responsible, such articles may be surveyed and may be renewed, without cost to the mess concerned, on requisition submitted to S and A, accompanied by a copy of the approved survey.

(4) In the case of table linens and towels, surveys may be held, but it must be shown in each case that all possible care was taken of the articles surveyed and replacements will be obtained in the manner indicated in Par. 3.

(5) Accumulation of allowances is not authorized and inventories and settlements must be made at the end of each quarter.

Change Art. 4471, Par. 3, subparagraph (p) to read as follows:

4471. (3) Requisitions submitted by the supply officer of a ship (or head of department when supply officer is not assigned), to maintain the full outfit of mess equipment for officers' messes, shall be prepared in conformity with the instructions outlined in Art. 4427, Par. 1 to 5, inclusive.

2. Beginning July 1, 1920, requisitions for replacement will be submitted in conformity with the instructions herein described.

THE NAVY.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY VESSELS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given in the same ships in the complete list which appears on pages 1404-5 of this issue:

Aiden, Olympia and Hovey. Arrived at Gravosa July 3.
Ajax. Arrived at Mikie July 2.
Alameda. Arrived at Newport July 5.
Albany. Arrived at Ocmulgee June 30.
Athena. Arrived at Charleston July 3.
Abbot. Arrived at New York Navy Yard July 6.
Beaufort. Arrived at Santo Domingo City July 6.
Barker. Sailed from Batum for Constantinople July 3.
Borie. Arrived at Sebastopol July 3.
Broome. Sailed from Southampton for Gibraltar July 3.
Chandler. Sailed from Sebastopol for Constantinople July 3.
Cormorant. Sailed from New York for Portsmouth, N.H., July 6.
Doyen, Meyer, Moody, Henshaw, Sinclair and McCawley. Arrived at Bromerton, Wash., July 6.
Elliot. Arrived at Shanghai, China, June 27.
Henderson. Arrived at Philadelphia July 6.
John D. Edwards. Arrived at Messina June 27.
Patoka. Sailed from Spalato for Brindisi, Italy, July 3.
Philip. Arrived at Mare Island, Calif., July 5.
Preble. Arrived at Tampico, Mexico, July 4.
Pompey. Arrived at Shanghai, China, June 27.
Quail. Sailed from New York for Portsmouth, N.H., July 6.
Sapelo. Sailed from Port Arthur for Norfolk July 4.
Southard. Arrived at Venice, Italy, July 1.
Tracy. Arrived at Batum July 3.
Arkansas. Arrived at California City July 6.
Babbitt. Sailed from Aberdeen for San Francisco July 6.
Charles Ausburn. Sailed from Norfolk for Charleston, S.C., July 7.
Bagley, Billingsley, Dale, Dahlgren, Goldsborough, Graham, Hopewell, Isherwood, Reid, Satterlee, Schenck, Semmes and Thomas. Arrived at Newport, R.I., July 6.
Cayama. Sailed from San Francisco for Sitka, Alaska, July 6.
Florida and Utah. Arrived at Boston, Mass., July 6.
Herbert. Arrived at Lewes, Del., July 7.
New Mexico. Sailed from San Francisco for Bramerton July 7.
John Francis Barnes. Sailed from Aberdeen for San Francisco July 6.
New York. Sailed from San Francisco for San Pedro July 6.
Oklahoma. Arrived at Norfolk Navy Yard July 7.
Promethia. Sailed from New York for Norfolk July 7.
S-5. Sailed from Boston for Provincetown, Mass., July 7.
Sacramento. Arrived at Ceiba, Honduras, July 6.
Twiggs. Sailed from South Bend for San Francisco July 6.
Wyoming. Arrived at San Diego, Calif., July 6.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers June 30, 1920.

Ensign J. P. Barry to duty R.S., Charleston, S.C.
Lieut. J. P. Copp (D.C.) to duty Asiatic Station.
Gnr. C. E. Johnson to U.S.S. Anthony.
Lieut. Comdr. H. V. La Bombarde to U.S.S. North Dakota as senior assist. engr.

Gunner, W. F. Loughman to U.S.S. Bridgeport.

Lieut. A. R. Myers to U.S.S. Arizona.

Ensign M. Nyburg to U.S.S. Delphy.

Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Richardson to U.S.S. Huntington.

Gnr. E. A. Siegrist to U.S.S. Schley.

Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Stibbons (Med C) to duty R.S., Mare Island, Calif.

Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Waddell to U.S.S. Wyoming as first lieutenant.

Lieut. F. Wead to U.S.S. Aroostook conn. torpedoplane.

Lieut. C. E. Williams to U.S.S. Ericsson.

Lieut. Comdr. C. M. Byrne to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Pecos and on board as engr. off. when commis.

Lieut. Comdr. A. K. Johnson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Relief and on board as engr. off. when commis.

Lieut. (j.g.) W. B. Lobough to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Trinity and on board when commis.

Ensign W. T. Miller to Nav. Air Sta., Hampton Roads, Va., conn. Atlantic Fleet Torpedoplane Division.

Lieut. (j.g.) J. M. Riley to U.S.S. Neptune.

Orders Issued to Officers July 1, 1920.

Lieut. E. R. Applegate (Sup.C.) to U.S.S. Neptune.

Lieut. (j.g.) W. F. Dixon to U.S.S. Roper.

Lieut. J. Donaldson to U.S.S. Crane.

Lieut. E. F. Gumm to U.S.S. Chester.

Lieut. C. W. Heckler det. Eagle 13; to U.S.S. Stringham.

Comdr. H. S. Howard (Con. C) to Bu. Construction and Repair, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.

A.P. Clerk R. H. Johnson to U.S.S. Dixie duty with sup. off.

Lieut. G. C. Klein (Con. C) to duty in hull div., navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Lieut. C. E. Lewis to U.S.S. Rochester.

Lieut. A. J. Moore to command U.S.S. R-24.

Ensign B. E. Rokes to U.S.S. Crane.

Lieut. T. C. Slingsby to U.S.S. Stringham.

Lieut. H. W. Stratton to U.S.S. Alert.

Lieut. (j.g.) L. B. Tyson to U.S.S. Crane.

Lieut. (j.g.) C. C. Francis to U.S.S. Aroostook.

Ensign F. O. Schultheis to U.S.S. Shawmut.

Lieut. (j.g.) D. R. Whyte to U.S.S. Aroostook duty involving actual flying in aircraft.

Orders Issued to Officers July 2, 1920.

A.P. Clerk T. J. Keane to U.S.S. Seattle.

Lieut. F. K. Liebenow to U.S.S. Foote.

Lieut. A. Lindblad to U.S.S. Wadsworth.

Ensign F. W. Londahl to Naval Train. Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.

Lieut. S. A. Maher to U.S.S. Herbert.

Ensign L. J. Maxon to Naval Train. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill., conn. Experimental Summer School for Boys.

Comdr. E. R. Norton (Con.C) to Navy Yard, Industrial Dept., Portsmouth, N.H.

Lieut. J. O'Brien to U.S.S. Meredith.

Mach. C. Pilarski to U.S.S. Charlotte.

A.P. Clerk J. D. Redding to U.S.S. Bushnell.

Lieut. F. G. Richards to U.S.S. Crane.

Comdr. P. H. Roberts to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Branch and in command when commis.

Lieut. T. Shelley to U.S.S. H-4.

Ensign H. G. Sicker to Naval Train. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill., conn. Experimental Summer School for Boys.

Lieut. Comdr. L. H. Thebaud to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Herndon and on board when commis.

Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Tilby to command U.S.S. Dale.

Ensign H. S. Van Buren to Naval Train. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill., conn. Experimental Summer School for Boys.

Lieut. E. J. Carlia to Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S.C.

Pay Clerk W. L. A. Strawbridge to U.S.S. Rappahannock, duty with supply off.

Orders Issued to Officers July 2, 1920.

Ensign F. B. Avery and O. J. Ballreich to Naval Train. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill., conn. Experimental Summer School for Boys, reporting July 8, 1920.

Lieut. H. W. Barnes to U.S.S. Rowan.

Lieut. F. R. Bealer (Med.C) to duty R.S., San Francisco, Calif.

Mach. M. Bennetton to C.S.S. Tern as engr. off.

Lieut. (j.g.) G. H. Bowman to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-18 and on board when commis.

Lieut. R. C. Bright to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Nitro and on board when commis.

Ensign H. Cline to Naval Train. Sta., Hampton Roads, Va., conn. Experimental Summer School for Boys.

Btan. J. H. Cole to U.S.S. Charleston.

Lieut. J. C. Dolpinio to U.S.S. McCalla.

Lieut. A. D. Devines to U.S.S. Charlotte.

Ensign H. S. Dunbar to U.S.S. Niagara.

Lieut. A. B. Early to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Dallas and on board when commis.

Ensign J. B. Edwards to Naval Train. Sta., Hampton Roads, Va., conn. Experimental Summer School for Boys.

Comdr. T. G. Elliston to command U.S.S. Dale.

Lieut. G. F. Forster to U.S.S. Bancroft.

Ensign R. R. Foster to Naval Train. Sta., Hampton Roads, Va., conn. Experimental Summer School for Boys.

Comdr. W. P. Gaddis to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Dallas and on board when commis.

Lieut. V. M. Godfrey to U.S.S. Abel P. Upshur.

Ensign L. Harrison to Naval Train. Sta., Hampton Roads, Ill., conn. Experimental Summer School for Boys.

Ensign W. T. Hart to Naval Train. Sta., Hampton Roads, Va., conn. Experimental Summer School for Boys.

Lieut. T. B. Headley to U.S.S. R-25.

Lieut. L. C. Higgins to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Pyro and on board as engr. off. when commis.

Ensign E. B. Howell to Naval Train. Sta., Hampton Roads, Va., conn. Experimental Summer School for Boys.

Lieut. A. L. Johnson to Naval Train. Sta., Tutuila, Samoa.

Lieut. R. H. Jones to U.S.S. Goldsborough.

Lieut. W. L. Keady to U.S.S. Hatfield.

Orders Issued to Officers July 2, 1920.

Rear Admiral T. W. Kinkaid to Naval Inspector Engineering Material, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ensign J. Ball (Sup.C.) to duty as assistant to supply off., U.S.S. Reina Mercedes.

Btan. A. R. Beach to U.S.S. Allegheny.

Ensign R. L. Faubion to duty as assistant to district communication superintendent and radio material off., Naval Radio Sta., Guam.

Ensign G. H. Gregory to U.S.S. Denver.

Lieut. Comdr. P. Hendren to U.S.S. Twigs as exec. off.

Marine Corps; gunnery sergeants, Marine Corps; drum majors, Marine Corps.

Third grade (staff sergeants, Army); (None) Marine Corps.

Fourth grade (sergeants, Army); Sergeants, Marine Corps.

Fifth grade (corporals, Army); Corporals, Marine Corps.

Sixth grade (privates, first class, Army); Privates, first class, Marine Corps.

Seventh grade (privates, Army); Drummers, Marine Corps; trumpeters, Marine Corps; privates, Marine Corps.

The designations of enlisted grades of the Marine Corps are fixed by law, which is not changed by the Army Reorganization act. The designations of such grades continue the same as heretofore.

Members of the Marine Band are not affected by the said section of the Army Reorganization act, and are therefore not included in the above classification.

(2) Privates, first class, and privates performing extra duty by competent authority will, by virtue of this order, be rated as specialists, and may be replaced by the same authority, under the provisions of the said Sec. 4-b of the Army Reorganization act, and of Art. I., Par. 10, of War D. G.O. 36, dated June 19, 1920, as follows:

"(1) Enlisted men of the grades of private, first class, and private who, on June 30, 1920, are assigned to duties which entitle them to additional compensation will be given specialist ratings as follows: (a) Specialist, third class (\$15), all men detailed on extra duty under the provisions of Par. 170, Army Regulations, and of existing law, who are entitled to extra duty pay at the rate of fifty cents per day. (b) Specialist, fourth class (\$12), all men detailed on extra duty under the provisions of Par. 170, Army Regulations, and of existing law, who are entitled to extra duty pay at the rate of thirty-five cents per day. Privates, first class, and privates engaged on duties connected with the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System. (c) Specialist, fifth class (\$8), surgical assistant, Medical Department. (d) Specialist, sixth class (\$3), dispensary assistant, Medical Department; nurse, Medical Department. Specialist ratings of the class covered by this paragraph will be limited to men who would be entitled to compensation under laws and regulations existing prior to the approval of the act of June 4, 1920. Specialists of this class who are relieved from duty entitling them to their rating pay may be replaced by other privates, first class, and privates, who will be entitled to similar ratings."

(3) Detailed instructions concerning matters of pay as affected by the Army Reorganization act will be issued by the Paymaster's Department as promptly as possible.

GEORGE BARNETT, Major General Commandant.

Approved: R. E. COONTZ, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

JULY 1—Lieut. Comdr. G. H. Abel ordered to assume command of the Copanache when placed in commission.

JULY 3—Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Austin detached from the Bothwell and ordered to the Snohomish.

Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Waesche detached from the Snohomish and ordered to the Bothwell.

AMERICAN FORCES IN GERMANY.

General March Honors Memory of Lafayette.

June issues of the Amaroc News, organ of the American Forces in Germany, contain much interesting news of the official movements and social happenings of members of the A.F. in G., and of society doings of their relatives and friends. Particular interest, of course, was centered in the official visit of Major Gen. Peyton C. March, U.S.A., Chief of Staff, reference to whose arrival and later movements in the American Rhineland, while a guest at the home of Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., commander of the A.F. in G., at headquarters, in Coblenz, was made in our issue of July 3.

The dinner given in honor of General March by M. Paul Tirard, president of the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission, at Coblenz on June 15 was made the occasion of a special welcome to that distinguished officer. M. Tirard paid high tributes to General March as American Chief of Staff during the World War and to the A.E.F. In replying, General March, in recalling the name of Lafayette as one of the strongest influences in his life while growing up at Lafayette University, Easton, Pa., where his father, Prof. Francis A. March, was a professor at the university, said he "loved the name of the great Frenchman, whose memory and whose deeds were always before the students. As a boy I have many times thought of how splendid it would be for the United States to return in some manner the service performed by Lafayette for my country; so when the time came for the entry of America in this war, it was to me a realization of a long felt hope and wish. After we did enter the war, we learned many things from the French officers who were detailed to assist us, and the two nations fighting side by side reached a sincere respect and affection for each other which will endure for all time—Vive la France!"

General March, earlier in the day, inspected a large part of the 2d Brigade under Brig. Gen. W. H. Sage. On his way to the rifle range near Weissenburg, where the inspection was made, he and his party stopped for a few minutes at the monument in the town marking the spot where the French general, Lazare Hoche, forced a crossing of the Rhine against the Prussians in December, 1793, and where the remains of General Hoche were re-interred on July 7, 1919. General March laid a wreath at the base of the monument. Accompanied by General Allen, he spent some time on the rifle range, where the 8th Infantry and the Mounted Detachment were firing and then, with the regimental commander, Lieut. Col. A. J. Greer, inspected the training maneuvers of the 1st Battalion, 5th Inf., under Lieut. Col. Louis P. Ford, and of Hqrs. Co., 5th Inf., Capt. T. H. Shea, Jr., commanding, at the Andernach drill field. Firing by the 5th Stokes Mortar Section in charge of Lieut. Alexander McComb was witnessed. Arriving at Mayen General March reviewed the 2d Battalion, 50th Inf., under Major Frederick Schofield. A picked guard of honor of ten men from the organization, all wearing decorations received for war action, and numbering fifteen wound chevrons in the detail, was formed for General March during his stay in Mayen. The unit schools of the 50th Infantry were inspected by the General, who later met the officers of the regiment, Col. F. J. McConnell, commanding. The Chief of Staff spent about three-quarters of an hour with the 2d Battalion, 6th Field Art., at Coblenz-Lutzel on his return at noon, inspecting the formation of the battalion and going through the barracks and stables.

The General, on the following day, paid his respects to the commanding officers of the British and Belgian armies in the Rhineland. Leaving Coblenz by motor, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Breton B. Somervell, G.S., A.F. in G., and by his aids, Major Beverly F. Browne and Capt. John Millikin, he arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle at noon and took luncheon with Lieut. Gen. Louis Rocquoy, of the Belgian forces. There he announced that he had just received a cablegram from President Wilson saying that the U.S. Government had conferred the Distinguished Service Medal on General Leman, of the Belgian army, the heroic defender of Liège against the Germans in August, 1914. Others at the luncheon included Mme. Rocquoy, wife of the Belgian commander, and their daughter; General Dujardin, Colonel Dubois, Captain Moreau, Belgian liaison officer with the A.F. in G.,

and other Belgian officers, and Capt. R. Williamson, U.S.A., American liaison officer at Aix.

General March and his party reached Cologne late in the afternoon. His car was met outside the city by a squadron of the Inniskilling Dragoons and two tanks and escorted to the Dom Platz. There the British garrison was formed in a square of troops of Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and tanks. In the center General Moreland and the officers of his staff greeted General March. Massed bands in front of the British headquarters played the national airs and an inspection of the troops was conducted. The units passing in review before General March and General Moreland included the Inniskilling Dragoons, one battery of 3d Brigade Royal Field Artillery, 1st Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, 2d Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment and four tanks of Company B, 1st Battalion, Tank Corps. Following the review, General March, General Moreland and the officers of the British and American staffs were entertained at tea at the Hotel Dom by Col. D. H. Biddle, American liaison officer at Cologne. In the evening General Moreland gave a dinner for the American general and his party, which was attended by a number of British officers and their ladies.

With Major General Allen, Cols. F. W. Sladen, Montgomery, Sheen and Lieutenant Colonel Somervell, General March left Coblenz on the morning of June 17 for Berndorf for the inspection of the Subsistence Depot there. Escorted by the depot commander, Major Harry K. McKay, the Chief of Staff went through the various houses and storage plants at Berndorf. The tour was then continued to Mülheim, where the ammunition depot, in charge of Capt. R. L. Maxwell, was inspected, and a brief stop made at the A.F. in G. farm, under Lieut. G. F. Chapman, nearby. A combat problem under service conditions was then staged north of the Moselle river by the 2d Battalion, 6th Field Artillery, for the inspection of the Chief of Staff, constituting probably the biggest maneuver of the sort yet put on by the A.F. in G. The batteries, which went out on the ranges in the forenoon and made the march back later in the day, supported a brigade advance roughly on the line Bassenheim-Octeveld-Krufft, firing on Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry targets. The work of the battalion was commanded by General March at the end of the problem.

General March's Inspection Completed.

This completed General March's inspection of the A.F. in G., its units and activities. In the evening a farewell dinner in his honor was given at the Casino by the officers of the 6th Field Artillery, which was the General's command before the World War. About fifty persons were present at the function which was followed by a dance given by the Officers' Club. The table decorations at the dinner were miniature anti-aircraft guns, howitzers and light field guns, trimmed with the Artillery colors, place-cards being made of red "G's." Artillery songs were sung, music being furnished at the Casino by the headquarters band and the 6th Field Artillery band. Among those at the dinner were: General March, Major Browne and Captain Millikin; Major Gen. and Mrs. Allen, Lieut. W. B. Summer; Pierrepont B. Noyes and Mrs. Noyes; Cols. and Mesdames Fred W. Sladen, David L. Stone and J. C. Montgomery; Mrs. N. E. Margetts; Capts. and Mesdames R. S. Parrott, J. W. Downer, Taliaferro, Bledsoe and Jones; Captain Hyde; Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. March, 3d, and other officers of the battalion and their ladies. Escorted by two troops of the Mounted Detachment until beyond the outskirts of Coblenz, General March and his aids left Gen. and Mrs. Allen's home by motor for Paris, on June 18. On his way to the French capital the General intended visiting the American military cemetery at Romagne, the Argonne battlefield and Chateau-Thierry.

Lieut. Francis A. March, 3d, of Battery F, 6th Field Art., distinguished himself on June 18 at Neuendorf, where his battery is stationed. The entire battery had ridden its animals into the Rhine to water them, when Pvt. Valvin Bowen was thrown backwards from his horse while in deep water. A strong current was running. The man went under, when Lieutenant March, without waiting to remove any part of his uniform or equipment, threw himself from his horse and into the river, going to the aid of the drowning private. By much effort he succeeded in dragging the man ashore alive. A double tragedy took place at Coblenz on June 16, when Pts. Herman Johnson and John F. Sullivan, of Co. L, 8th Inf., were drowned in the Moselle river while bathing. Private Sullivan's home was in Cincinnati, Ohio, and that of Johnson in Tower, Minn.

Returning Officers.

A number of high ranking officers are to leave the A.F. in G. during the summer, the News announces, to return to the U.S., in accordance with orders, among them Col. F. W. Sladen, recently commanding the 1st Brigade, who goes to the War College; Col. L. J. Van Schaick, inspector general, A.F. in G.; Col. M. M. Keck, commanding 8th Infantry; Lieut. Col. H. S. Grier, officer in charge of civil affairs, A.F. in G.; and Capt. Guy Kent, commanding headquarters troop, A.F. in G. All are to go to the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth. Major J. B. Crawford, chief transportation officer; Capts. A. R. Harris, 1st Brigade headquarters; C. E. Hurdis, 6th Field Art., and J. C. R. Schwenck are detailed to the U.S.M.A. Lieut. Col. T. H. Kruttchnitt, who has acted as general sales agent for the Army of Occupation in Germany, left Coblenz on June 19 for the U.S. by way of Paris and England.

Gen. and Mrs. Allen, accompanied by Lieut. W. B. Summer, aid to the General, paid a week-end visit to Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Moreland, commander of the British army on the Rhine, and Lady Moreland, leaving Coblenz for Cologne on June 19. They attended the races with Gen. and Lady Moreland in the afternoon, returning to Coblenz on June 20.

Mr. P. B. Noyes, until recently president of the American High Commission, and Mrs. Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace A. Day, Col. and Mrs. Kyle Rucker and Mr. Howard Noyes were guests of the officers of the Town Major's mess on June 18.

Major d'Alary Foché, commanding the Provisional Machine Gun Battalion, gave a class dinner at the Andernach Officers' Club on June 19 to officers of the U.S. M.A. class of 1912. Capt. W. R. Kearney, secretary and treasurer of the club, has succeeded in making the club what its members want it to be, the garden spot of the Rhine. The sunken garden is the latest innovation. This place is laid out under the trees, where tables have been placed for those who wish to enjoy a few moments between dances. Colored lanterns supply a soft light, which gives the whole a homelike and cozy aspect. The club has also taken over the park in front of the building, where a bandstand has been erected. The band from the 5th Infantry plays on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. J. Hamilton Lewis, wife of U.S. Senator Lewis of Illinois, who was one of the delegates to the International Women's Suffrage Convention recently held at Geneva, Switzerland, arrived at Coblenz on June 19, to

remain for a day or two. Mrs. Lewis is on her way home.

The members of the Pan-Hellenic Club entertained their husbands and friends with an excursion on the Rhine on June 16. Those in the party were Capts. and Mesdames J. R. Hall, R. T. Taylor, G. E. Arneeman, E. E. Bennett, Albert Brown, Lieuts. and Mesdames B. B. McMahon, J. H. Welsh, L. H. Bixby, R. B. Hough, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Brannon, Miss Clara Robinson, Mrs. Van Schaick, Miss Marian Preene, Miss Ola Wyeth and Lieut. Joe Boenback.

Col. N. E. Margetts, Capts. A. R. Harris, D. S. Rumbough, Terry Allen and Lieut. J. S. Tate, who represented the A.F. in G. in the recent polo tournaments in England, arrived in Paris on June 18. After a week in that city they return to the A.F. in G.

A.F. IN G. POLO TEAM IN ENGLAND.

Through the courtesy of Col. Nelson E. Margetts, U.S.A., on duty with the American Forces in Germany, and who is stationed at Coblenz, we have received an interesting account of the experiences of the polo team representing the A.F. in G., which went to England recently and met some of the crack polo teams of the British army, with very satisfactory results. Colonel Margetts writes:

"The polo season in Coblenz opened in earnest on May 1 with the thoughts of every polo player bent on making the polo team which was to represent the American Forces in Germany during the month of June in England. After a month's playing and a great deal of close competition the squad was finally selected consisting of Col. Nelson Margetts, Capts. Terry Allen, A. R. Harris, D. S. Rumbough and Lieut. J. S. Tate, U.S.A. Colonel Montgomery, although selected for the team, was unable to go on account of his military duties. All horses in the Army were pooled, and the 'Internationals,' by which name they became known, were given their pick. Twenty horses were selected, and left for England the last of May, a few days ahead of the players. The first games were at Aldershot, a large military post in the south of England.

"The Army players were successful in their first game, winning from the 1st Life Guards by a score of 8-4 after giving the Guards three goals handicap. The next game, against the 13th Hussars, was not so fortunate as the Americans lost, 6-4. From Aldershot the team moved to London, where the players were all made honorary members of the three polo clubs in the vicinity of London, Hurlingham, Roehampton and Ranelagh. The first two games in London were disastrous for the players from Coblenz. They met Moreton House and the Wanderers, two strong London teams, and lost both games, but each time by very narrow margins. These defeats caused a readjustment in the line-up. This change, and the fact that both players and ponies were getting valuable experience caused a great change in the team. The next appearance of the Americans was at Ranelagh in a one-day tournament. Eight teams entered, all having the same handicap as the Americans. The Yanks scored six goals in two chukkers against their opponents' zero. Mrs. Buckmaster presented the team with individual cups after the game. Their following appearance was at Roehampton against a strong Roehampton club combination. Although the Roehamptons should have given their American cousins a handicap of six, the game ended by the Coblenz players winning by 7-3, after a hard fought game.

"After this victory the Americans made their first appearance at Hurlingham and seemed to be well over their stage fright. The Hurlingham team was a strong combination of players, whose handicaps totaled twenty-eight, while the Army of the Rhine's was only fourteen. In spite of this discrepancy the game was played on the flat. The Americans started rather shakily and were scored on almost immediately. Soon, however, they pulled themselves together and when the game ended they were on the long end of a 7-3 score.

"The American Army of Occupation polo team has several more games to play in London before it returns to Coblenz. It is to play a specially selected Roehampton team on June 19, and then enter the Ranelagh tournament on June 21. At the present writing polo gossip has it that the Americans have a good chance of winning this tournament and everyone is watching it with a great deal of interest."

MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVED BY 8TH INF., A.F. IN G.

Memorial Day was fittingly observed by troops of the American Forces in Germany, assisted at American cemeteries in the French area and in France by French troops, at all cemeteries where rest the bodies of the soldiers who have given their lives in the American Service in western Europe, programs being rendered in an appropriate manner. Among the most impressive of the services were those at the U.S. military cemetery at Romagne, in the heart of the area covered by the American advance in the memorable Meuse-Argonne campaign of September-November, 1918. To this cemetery have been transferred the bodies found in all parts of the famous battlefield, and the broad cross-studded fields of battle 1918 and early 1919 are no longer known. The ceremony at Romagne was under the direct supervision of Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., commanding the A.F. in G., assisted by Generals Dupart and Paquin, of the French army. A French band and one company of French infantry were also present. The 8th Infantry, commanded by Col. Morris M. Keck, stationed at Coblenz, was accorded the honor of furnishing a composite company of veterans of the Meuse-Argonne campaign and selected men of the organization to visit the famous cemetery and take a part in the exercises, which duty they performed in a particularly satisfactory manner. A company was commanded by Capt. W. A. McCulloch, with Capt. P. A. Paine, Lieuts. W. R. Graham, J. E. Bechtold and E. J. Bond as platoon leaders, and Capt. E. K. Stratton, M.C., all U.S.A., as surgeon. All the officers are veterans of this campaign. The ceremony was short and simple, but very impressive. The words of the speakers, Major General Allen, Generals Dupart and Paquin were most appropriate. In addition to the company sent to Romagne, the 8th Infantry was called upon for details of a battalion to the cemetery at Coblenz, one platoon to Trier and details of one officer and appropriate commands to the following cemeteries in the American bridgehead: Prum, Neuenahr, Dernbach, Engers and Cues. All ceremonies were arranged by the chaplain. The ceremony at Dernbach was not carried out as expected, however. After the arrival of the detail at Dernbach the discovery was made that due to the too diligent activities of the Graves Registration Service the American bodies had been removed a few days prior to the ar-

rival of the detail, which had journeyed to Dernbach by truck from Coblenz purposely for the occasion only to make this discovery.

VOYAGE OF ARMY TRANSPORT AMERICA.

The Army transport America was at Singapore May 9, at Port Said, Egypt, May 31, and at Trieste, Austria, June 14. A correspondent aboard in writing to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from the latter place on the above date says: "We have had a nice trip so far on our long run from the Atlantic, through the Panama Canal, across the Pacific to Vladivostok, and then en route for Austria. Of course we have had great heat. By the way, you can put it down as certain that China, Japan and Korea are going to get together on the eastern question, and stay together. They realize the benefit and power of such a combination. I think it better that Japan should try her hand at colonizing, as she can do it thoroughly, and I think success will follow. Russia is bust and broke, and is now being further bled by both Reds and Bolsheviks. They don't want to work and lack all conscience. Trieste is a very beautiful, healthful and sociable city, but they are having labor troubles. Captain McClure, Q.M. Corps, is port administrator, and is a live officer.

The Czech-Slovak Troops Aboard.

"The following extracts are from a letter from Major Charles E. MacDonald, surgeon of the transport America, to Col. Rudolf Pelikan, chief surgeon of the Czecho-Slovak troops aboard the transport. It is dated at sea, June 10, and relates to 'service of medical department of Czecho-Slovak army on Vladivostok to Trieste movement.' Major MacDonald wrote: 'Your interesting mission and troops movement is over. This trip movement has been one of the most important ones of our Allied service and, no doubt, the greatest movement in the past and present era in troop carrying. Its unusual features have been: Number of troops carried, about 6,500; feeding and lodging this number; climatic conditions and limited quarters; health of command, sanitation and hygiene; hospital service and care of sick and wounded; morale and conduct of troops; bathing and clothing and dress of troops.'

"Under your personal supervision and with able assistance of your medical staff a most satisfactory and efficient service has been rendered and a high standard of sanitation and hygiene maintained which has saved life and prevented communicable disease. Having seen many troop movements on land and sea, and life of troops in the field both in our land and abroad, I consider your medical department service far above the ordinary; in fact, a model one for efficiency. Your close attention and control of your sanitation and hygiene work as applied to: comfortable, light and free clothing; ventilation and cleanliness of quarters; care of baths and latrines; general policing of ship; preparation and system of feeding; daily contact with air and sunlight; attention to health and morale of troops; absence of intemperance and venereal disease; freedom on shore in ports; have all been notable features of your service."

"Your hospital service has been well arranged and managed; the general and isolation wards have been well used; the diet kitchen, although very small, has been used to advantage; the insane pavilion, well conducted; the women's and babies' pavilion has been most excellent; the pharmacy has been used to good advantage. With the small and impoverished equipment we had to place at your disposal you have handled a big proposition and with the successful result of having less than one-half of one per cent. on daily sick report, a showing that is not to be found in civil life in our most healthful localities. Considering that we have nearly 7,000 people on this ship, limited quarters, the most uncomfortable tropical climate, 10,000 miles of sea trip and numerous other features to contend with, this trip movement has been accomplished with the ease and skill of an ordinary journey and this fact is largely due to the service and observation of your medical staff."

"The past and present wars of the world have largely depended upon the military surgeons for ultimate success. The work of your medical officers on this ship has been closely observed and conditions and results of your work noted. The health and the fine physical condition of your command fully demonstrates that military sanitation and hygiene is a familiar subject to you and your staff. It has been a real pleasure to have been associated with you on this trip. My opinion of surgeons, physicians and soldiers of your land and country has always been high and remains the same. With the best of wishes for a safe return to your new republic and a healthful and peaceful future, and that some day our trails will cross again is the expression of your military and professional colleague."

Colonel Pelikan in an official letter to Surgeon McDonald, in part, said: "The ship America has been a model of cleanliness, sanitation and hygiene since April 23, the day of embarkation, and it is entirely through your merit that we have come through this long trip clean and proper, and I hope that we shall leave her under the same circumstances in Trieste. There has been only one single case of communicable disease on board, one anthrax case, which shows the good sanitary and hygienic conditions on board. Your assistant, Capt. Hubert L. Miller, and 1st Lieut. Paul Trnayevsky, transport dental surgeon, working in the dental office, supported us with the greatest willingness. Your medical men worked well together with our people: To all of them I wish to convey my best thanks, in the name of our sick people."

"May I be permitted to express to you my highest appreciation and the acknowledgment of your experience as a transport surgeon. You have accorded us service of great merit and you may be convinced that I will never forget our joint work. With my best wishes for a happy return to the great and free America."

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., July 4, 1920.

Lieut. Stuart Cutler, with his company, goes to Fort Niagara on July 6 and Mrs. Cutler will visit with her family on Long Island during her husband's month's stay at target practice.

The Castle is still deserted and is not near so picturesque, now that its walls are no longer draped by the lovely vine that covered it for a generation.

Col. H. J. Hunt, Inf., Col. Tiedemann N. Horn, Art., and Major Yates of the Air Service, are in the post to examine officers for promotion. For the first time in many months all the quarters are occupied.

Major Frank Andrus, who since his retirement after his command at Fort Porter has made Buffalo his home, is now the ranking officer in the recruiting office of Buffalo and is assisted by Lieutenant Sample. The Misses Andrus gave an

informal supper party on Sunday, which was much enjoyed by the young people.

Col. John McA. Palmer, who now commands the 22d Infantry, may come to Fort Porter to look over this battalion soon. It will be like coming back home and returning to old friends, for he was here in command during the early spring and summer of 1901. It was during the beautiful Pan-American Exposition, and he and Mrs. Palmer enjoyed the many festivities of that gay season.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 7, 1920.

The class of new cadets, about 600 men, reported for duty on July 1. They are quartered in cadet barracks, and are busy with drills and training. Independence Day was celebrated by a field day, in which the new cadets took part in all kinds of athletics as well as games of baseball, lacrosse, golf, etc.

Mrs. Wilde entertained on Friday with a tea for a number of guests, when Mmes. Reynolds, Carter, Lafamme, Wheat, Hardinge and Ross assisted. Mrs. Fieberger had two tables of bridge on Friday and several extra guests joined at tea. Those present included Mrs. F. C. Mayer, of Cincinnati; Miss Geneva Feibiger, of San Francisco; Mrs. Sachs and Miss Sachs, of Denver; Miss Farrow, who is the guest of her niece, Mrs. Wheat, and Mmes. Holt, Danford, Ganoe and Dorst, of West Point.

Mrs. C. C. Delmonico, of New York, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Watson for a day recently. Capt. and Mrs. Purdon have returned by motor from Andover, Mass., bringing with them for the week-end Mrs. Purdon's mother, Mrs. B. F. Smith, of Andover, and her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart J. Smith, of Boston. Mrs. G. B. Ocheltree and Miss Eleanor Ocheltree, of California, mother and sister of Mrs. Avery, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Avery. Guests of Mrs. J. P. Morgan at dinner on Wednesday at her home at Highland Falls were Col. and Mrs. Carter, Col. and Mrs. Danford, Capt. and Mrs. Ganoe and Chaplain Silver. Mrs. Glanc, of Louisville, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Buckner.

Col. and Mrs. Danford's guests at dinner on Saturday were Col. and Mrs. Fieberger. Capt. and Mrs. Morrison spent the week-end and a holiday with Mrs. Morrison's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hall, at Stamford. Mrs. G. W. Storm, of East Orange, N.J., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Walhall. Col. and Mrs. E. L. Daley and son Koehler, who have recently returned from Armenia, spent a few days this week with Colonel Koehler, father of Mrs. Daley. Capt. and Mrs. Householder have motored to Delaware City, Del., for a visit with Captain Householder's mother. Mrs. Danford had a small bridge for Mrs. Perry and a few extra guests in for tea on Monday.

Capt. and Mrs. Ayers motored down to Fort Totten, where they spent the week-end. Mrs. Bonestell is leaving this week for a visit with relatives at Plattsburgh. Mrs. Cramer has returned home after a fortnight's visit in Canada. Mrs. Beckman Du Barry and Miss Helen DuBarry have returned to their home, Point Pleasant, Fort Montgomery, after a visit of ten days in Washington and The Plains, Va.

Col. and Mrs. Holt have visiting them Mrs. Holt's father and sister, Prof. Henry A. Beers, of Yale University, and Miss Elizabeth Beers. Capts. Lewis Brown, Walhall and Wilson came up from Camp Dix to spend the week-end and holiday at home. Capt. and Mrs. Jouett spent a few days here recently to visit Captain Jouett's mother, Mrs. Fred Perry. Miss Geneva Feibiger, daughter of Col. Lee Feibiger, of San Francisco, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Danford on Friday. Roger Holt celebrated his fourteenth birthday anniversary on Saturday by a dinner for the Misses Betty Goodloe and Virginia Walhall, Manuel Asenio and Guy Holt.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 10, 1920.

Mrs. Roderick S. Merrick, wife of Instructor Merrick, has been called to Connecticut by the death of her brother's wife. Mrs. Emma Merrick, mother of Instructor Merrick, has returned from a visit to Atlantic City.

Comdr. George C. Sweet, U.S.N., retired, is stopping at Carvel Hall, and is receiving the greetings of many old friends. Ensign Harry Guthrie has been the guest of Dr. James D. Feldmeyer and family.

In honor of the anniversaries of little Misses Ina and Margaret Cochran, daughters of Comdr. and Mrs. Schamyl Cochran, a pretty birthday party was given on Thursday on the lawn of the Cochran home. The function being near the Fourth, the entertainment had the flavor of a patriotic display. Favors and decorations were in red, white and blue. Mrs. Cochran was assisted by Mrs. Gildorf, Mmes. T. H. Winters, B. R. Patrick, H. G. Taylor and Franklin Van Valkenburg and Miss Janie Fieldmeyer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Goodstein have returned from Annapolis to their home in Brooklyn, N.Y., where Lieutenant Goodstein is stationed. Miss Isabel Gottheil has been on a visit to her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. L. B. Pelzman, in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. W. O. Stevens, wife of Professor Stevens, of the English Department, left here on Friday with their two sons, Hugo and Mason for Siasconset, Mass., where they will spend the summer, and be joined later by Professor Stevens. Chaplain H. H. Clark, U.S.N., left here on Thursday, accompanied by Mrs. Clark, for the coast of Maine, where they will spend the summer.

A party of five officers of the Chilean navy, assigned to duty aboard a transport ship now at anchor in Hampton Roads, Va., visited the Naval Academy on Sunday. Lieut. H. Mira, the naval attaché of the Chilean Embassy at Washington, where the visitors have been spending a few days, was at the head of the party.

Prof. W. E. Olivet and family have closed their home here and have gone to Atlantic City. Mrs. Joe R. Morrison, wife of Commander Morrison, joined her husband here for the week-end. Commander Morrison is engaged in the training of the Academy oarsmen. Capt. Roscoe Arnett, U.S.M.C., joined his wife and family here, where they have been visiting Mrs. Arnett's parents, and later left for Wakefield, Mass., where they will spend several months.

Mrs. Nevert Steele has returned from Portsmouth, N.H., where she was called by the illness of her brother-in-law, Comdr. Isaac I. Yates, who has been operated upon for appendicitis. Commander Yates is reported to be making a good recovery.

On the return to Annapolis of Mrs. William Engelke, of Craddock, Va., on Monday evening a reception was tendered her by her sister-in-law, Mrs. A. S. Fenton, wife of Lieutenant Fenton, U.S.N. Lieut. Harry Price, now attached to the U.S.S. Utah, spent the holidays with his family here.

Prof. Carlos V. Cusachs, for a number of years connected with the Department of Modern Languages, and who during the World War was interpreter representing the national Government, is now on an extended tour and mission to Columbia and Bolivia, South America.

Mrs. Gordon H. Clande, wife of Assistant Surgeon Claude, is at Island Heights, N.J., for the summer.

The residence of Mrs. John Hood, widow of Rear Admiral Hood, U.S.N., on State circle, Annapolis, has been purchased by Mrs. S. L. Graham, wife of Lieutenant Commander Graham. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas W. Kinkaid will leave here in early August to take up their residence in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Pauline S. Crosley, wife of Capt. Walter S. Crosley, U.S.N., who for a number of years was a resident of Annapolis, is the author of a book, recently published, entitled "Intimate Letters from Petrograd." Mrs. Crosley lived in Petrograd while her husband was acting as diplomat, and the book is a compendium of observations by the author while in the Russian capital.

Lieut. T. L. Schumacher, U.S.N., and Mrs. Schumacher arrived here from Philadelphia to spend the Fourth with Mrs. Schumacher's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Thomas. Mrs. W. D. La Mont has been seriously ill after a surgical operation. Lieutenant Commander La Mont was recalled from duty to her bedside. They will go to the mountains as soon as Mrs. La Mont has sufficiently recovered.

Commander Macmillivray Milne, U.S.N., has reported here

for duty, relieving Comdr. A. J. James as head of the Department of Modern Languages. Comdr. A. J. James, U.S.N., with his family and niece, Miss Eleanor Cook, of Minneapolis, Minn., left Thursday for Boston, the home yard of the U.S.S. Utah, to which Commander James has been ordered as executive officer.

Lieut. C. R. Crutcher, U.S.N., spent the Fourth with his family in their cottage on the Severn, near Annapolis. Instr. Sydney A. Guan has returned from a two weeks' vacation spent in Massachusetts with his sister.

Lieut. D. W. Coe and son, Douglas, Jr., have returned from Duluth, Minn., where they have been visiting Lieutenant Coe's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kirk Coe. Lieutenant Coe left on Tuesday for Portsmouth, Va., to join his ship, and Mrs. Coe and son are with Mrs. Coe's aunt, Mrs. Abram Moss, of this city.

Mrs. Dennis W. Mullan, wife of Commander Mullan, U.S.N., retired, has returned from Cape May, where she spent several weeks with her son, Dr. Eugene Mullan, U.S. Public Health surgeon there. Mrs. Alma Weber, of Erie, Pa., sister of Lieut. George K. Weber, U.S.N., is spending the summer with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Weber, at Sheep Hill Farm, Severn River.

Mrs. Roderick Merrick, wife of Instructor Merrick, of the Naval Academy, has returned to her home at Cedar Park, near Annapolis, after having been called to Connecticut by the death of her sister-in-law.

All the papers of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy who took their mental tests in the late (third) examination under Civil Service regulations have been received at the Academy and are now being examined and marked. It is expected that the list of successful candidates will be made public in about a week. The number of vacancies existing this year was about 900. Six hundred of these have so far been filled.

The Navy's candidates for Olympic honors as boxers, who have been training at Great Lakes Station, Chicago, are spending a week at the Naval Academy, putting on the finishing touches for the trials in New York July 12-13. They are coached by Joe Bateman, of Washington, and Spike Webb, the Naval Academy instructor. The only officer in the squad is Ensign Edwin W. Schell, who captained the Academy boxing team during the season just passed. He is a middleweight. The other members of the team are: George Etzel, bantamweight; Charlie McDuane, Jack Perry and William Day, featherweights; Francis Duane, lightweight; Charles Kendricks and Edward Morganwick, welterweights; George Weiss and Steve Michie, middleweights, and Bob Grant, heavyweight. Etzel and Duane are champions of the Central Division, A.A.U., and Grant is a former fleet champion.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., July 6, 1920.

Col. and Mrs. William W. Bessell entertained at supper on July 2 for Lieut. William W. Bessell, Jr., their guests being the Misses Rose Bullard, Marjorie Wood, Elisabeth Humphrey, Sue Shattuck, Emily Tipton, Iris Weston, Mary Palmer and the Misses Green and De Kay, Captains Yuill, Quigley and Eiche and Lieutenants Chitterling, Mason, Chandler and Peiton. Mrs. Clifford Bluemel assisted in entertaining the guests and after supper the party went on to the hop at Corbin Hall.

The Fourth of July was observed by the usual salute at noon and by the regimental band's parade at reveille playing national airs. Col. and Mrs. Alexander W. Maisch entertained a little party of the contemporaries of their small boy, Bourke, in the afternoon with junior fireworks and a feast, and later in the evening many of the larger children enjoyed a display.

Extensive Building Changes on the Reservation.

Among recent improvements on Governors Island, in addition to those recently mentioned in correspondence from this post, which include the installation of staff department officers in offices formed in the Fort Jay quadrangle, may be mentioned the following, which are going on at present:

In the (former) New York Arsenal, now turned over to the department, two officers' quarters are being made into four warehouses 2, 3, 4 and 5 are being converted into department offices. The clock tower building is being converted into Quartermaster offices, and in connection with this a pretty incident occurred in the moving of the Sheridan horse from one building to another. This is the celebrated horse Winchester, on which Gen. Philip Sheridan rode to victory at the battle of Cedar Creek, October, 1864. The horse is the property of the Military Service Institution and is the justly prized pièce de résistance of its museum. Superbly mounted after his death of old age in 1878, with the honors of forty-eight engagements in the Civil War upon him, he has stood for many years in the glass case of the M.S.I. museum. Certain changes in the building required his temporary removal from the case and while he was thus revealed to close inspection, Chaplain E. B. Smith, secretary and treasurer of the Military Service Institution, gathered together a number of children of the post and while they stood about him Miss Sue Birnie recited the famous poem, "Sheridan Twenty Miles Away." Winchester was foaled in 1859 and the great care with which his body has been treated all these years is repaid by the condition in which he still remains and the interest he excites in the minds of young and old alike.

Other changes and improvements outside the old Arsenal reservation in the development of the department activities are: The conversion of the old post headquarters into one set of quarters; of the building directly adjoining it, next to the Commanding General's quarters, into two sets; and of the conversion of the present department headquarters into four sets of quarters. The department headquarters will occupy the recent offices of the Chief of Ordnance in the Arsenal. Other improvements effected by the Public Utilities include a large and finely equipped cafeteria, being a remodeling and enlargement of hospital pavilion No. 4 of the war buildings erected by the Medical Department during the war. This is situated on the west glacis of Fort Jay, directly on the moat.

New stables have been constructed for the polo mounts; all the roads have been repaired and the Infantry cantonments on the extension have been re-roofed and a barbed wire stockade built for the garrison guard house. The post commissary will be moved from its present position and will occupy warehouses 4, 7, 9 and 10. These are the excellent warehouses in the Arsenal, constructed during the war, and they will give the floor space and convenience the former buildings have lacked.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., July 3, 1920.

Col. Sanford H. Wadhams, who will represent the Medical Corps, U.S.A., at the Interallied Surgical College Convention at Paris, France, which convenes on the 21st of this month, will be accompanied by Mrs. Wadhams. Col. and Mrs. Wadhams left this post on June 30, and sail on the Pocahontas July 5. Col. and Mrs. Wadhams expect to return about Aug. 15.

Mrs. James B. Gowen entertained the Fort Lawton ladies' club Wednesday, having Mmes. William Taylor, Charles G. Helmick, Walter L. Reed, Charles Noble, Brackenridge, Eli A. Helmick, Maury G. Cralle and Miss Burritt with her at this meeting. Capt. and Mrs. Edward R. Lewis entertained at dinner at the General Staff College Club for five guests on Friday. Miss Sarah Jane Cook assisted her sister, Mrs. Lewis.

Mr. Charles M. Johnson, son of Major and Mrs. Wain C. Johnson, has accepted a clerical position for the vacation months aboard the S.S. Pocahontas, and he and Maurice Condon, son of Major Clarence M. Condon, will start on their first trip, of three voyages, on Monday next. Chaplain James E. Duffy was host at a picnic given at Marshall Hall, Md., in compliment to the young gentlemen on the post who are leaving for West Point. All the young ladies here assisted Chaplain Duffy in making the day most happy for the future generals of the Army. On June 29 quite a delegation of candidates left for West Point to enter this year's class. Among the number were Houston V. Evans, Robert and Hayward Roberts and Harry La T. Cavanaugh, Jr. The cadets-elect held a reunion at the Astor in New York on Wednesday evening to celebrate their former school days together in Washington, D.C.

Miss Dorothy Gowen, daughter of Major and Mrs. James B.

Gowen, gave a dinner party on Sunday evening at her home, Mr. Houston V. Evans being guest of honor. Misses Marion Hanan, Elizabeth Tupis, Helena Gowen, Messrs. Harry La T. Cavenaugh, Jr., Charles M. Johnson, Dorrance Brown and Cadet Daniels, of the U.S.M.A., were of this happy party.

Mrs. Wait C. Johnson was a guest of Mrs. H. W. Fleet at Camp Meade, Md., on July 1. Mrs. Fleet entertained at a card party during the afternoon in compliment to Mrs. Johnson and her house guest, her sister, Mrs. Ross, of New York. Col. Harry La T. Cavenaugh has had his son as his house guest for some days, before his departure for West Point. Mr. Cavenaugh, Jr., came from San Francisco, where he passed the mental test.

Mr. Dorrance Brown, son of Major and Mrs. Preston Brown, returned from his school, St. George's, at Newport, R.I., to spend his vacation with his parents on this post.

CAMP JACKSON INFANTRY R.O.T.C. CAMP.

Camp Jackson, S.C., July 6, 1920.

The R.O.T.C. Infantry Camp, Camp Jackson, S.C., gives the appearance of the smooth running military organization. The weather has been ideal for training and instruction, and the schedule has not been interfered with by rain or other causes.

The Seniors have begun on the rifle range and give promise of establishing good scores. Guard mount and regimental parades have improved, and the band from Birmingham high schools is making a favorable impression.

During the week dances were held for Senior and Junior divisions, one for the non-commissioned officers and one for the officers. The dance given by the officers of the R.O.T.C. is the officers and their friends of Camp Jackson proved a decided success. Those receiving were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. James A. Lynch, Major and Mrs. Raymond E. Cook, Capt. and Mrs. Guy W. Chipman, Capt. and Mrs. Henry E. Schroeder and Mrs. Courts and Miss Sally, hostesses of the Hostess House.

All athletics are under full way. There have been established two baseball leagues, one for the junior units and one for the senior units. There are sixteen company teams, including teams from the band and enlisted detachment at camp. The personnel of these teams from the several preparatory schools, high schools and colleges have furnished some of the best amateur talent in the South. The league is made up of a team representing each company, and the series is now well under way. On completion of both the Senior and Junior championships there will be a series between the winner of the pennant in the Senior division and the winner of the Junior division for the championship of the R.O.T.C. camp.

In addition to the baseball league, there is boxing between the companies of both divisions. A track meet is to be held in the latter part of this month, and some of the best sprinters of the South are entered.

Track stars from more than a score of colleges and "prep" schools competed in the Independence Day athletic meet at Camp Jackson. More than 200 athletes matched their skill and speed in the several events, and a thousand embryo officers cheered them on. The meet was won by the 5th Company, R.O.T.C., in the Senior division, and by the 9th Company, R.O.T.C., in the Junior division.

The meet was planned by and held under direction of Lieut. Col. J. A. Lynch, the R.O.T.C. camp commander; Capt. Harry L. Jordan, R.O.T.C. executive officer, and Capt. Harry Crawford, R.O.T.C. athletic officers, and Capt. H. S. Schroeder.

FORT MONROE COAST ARTILLERY R.O.T.C. CAMP.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 9, 1920.

The Fort Monroe R.O.T.C. Coast Artillery camp just completed its second week at the fort. Preliminary instruction has developed so far that work is being given now in preparation of the firing of all the different classes of batteries at the post. The principal items of instruction have been in artillery matériel and drill, motor transportation, including caterpillar tractors, orientation and small arms target practice. For the basic course the orientation has been consisting of map sketching, and for the advanced course it has consisted of the actual laying out of a traverse for the location of a mobile battery. The small arms target practice for the basic men is work on the rifle and for the advanced it is on the pistol, with instruction on the machine gun for both. In addition, the advanced course has tactical problems in the location of battery positions. These subjects are all three-hour subjects in the morning periods, with miscellaneous instruction in the afternoon.

Battery baseball teams have been formed in all batteries and a schedule of games worked out. There are scheduled two track meets, the first on the 5th of the month. Minor sports, such as swimming and volleyball, are being encouraged under the direction of Lieutenant Hogan, formerly of the Philadelphia nation, who is camp athletic officer.

There are 347 students at the camp by the final count, of whom 161 are in the advanced course battery. Nineteen different schools are represented with three schools having Coast Artillery R.O.T.C. units not represented.

CAMP HOLABIRD R.O.T.C. NOTES.

Camp Holabird, Baltimore, Md., July 6, 1920.

The past week among the Motor Transport Corps cadets at Camp Holabird has been marked by visits from several high Army officials from Washington as well as by various activities of a social nature. Military drill occupies all of the mornings and shop work the afternoons, together with lectures upon various technical subjects by Professor Matheson, of the Motor Transport Corps Training School.

Brig. Gen. Charles B. Drake, chief of the Motor Transport Corps, visited the camp on June 28 and inspected the work of the cadets both at their drill and at their technical work. Accompanied by Colonel Hawes, commanding officer of the Motor Transport Corps Training School, and Colonel Pardee, commanding officer of the R.O.T.C. camp, General Drake made a tour of the entire camp, and expressed himself as well pleased with the scope of the work that the students are undertaking and their unusual grasp of all the subjects.

A dance was held Tuesday evening and these dances will be a regular feature of the camp throughout its duration. At the last one about eighty girls were brought from Baltimore by the hostess of the post, and the 17th Infantry band furnished the music. The guests were received by Col. and Mrs. George P. Hawes, Col. and Mrs. Austin M. Pardee and Capt. and Mrs. Alexander Wilson.

Col. Henry T. Bull, district inspector of R.O.T.C. activities in the Eastern Department, visited the camp on June 29. He complimented the cadets highly upon their appearance and made an interesting short talk before them assembled in the auditorium. He outlined some of the tentative plans for the future, which were received with enthusiasm by the cadets.

On June 30 the students made a thorough inspection of the shops of Motor Transport Repair Unit No. 306, morning drill being suspended at nine o'clock for the purpose. Under direction of Major J. L. Davis, in command of the Repair Unit, and Capt. J. R. Thompson, the students were divided into groups of nine and taken through the seventeen departments of the shops, each group being in charge of an officer on duty in the unit and thoroughly familiar with its operation. The tour of the shops began with the diagnostician, who decides what repairs are needed for a vehicle, and ended with the paint shop and inspection department, where the vehicle is again rolled out under its own power as good as new.

Lieut. Col. Frank J. Morrow, G.S., Col. Harrison Hall, A.G.D., Col. John J. Fulmer and Major Ernest D. Peek, C. of E., General Staff College, visited the camp July 1, and Colonel Morrow made an informal talk to the cadets in the auditorium with a view toward correcting any features of the camp that might be improved, and receiving the suggestions of the cadets themselves. Many questions were asked by the students, and the general impression prevailed that officers and students were brought much closer together by the meeting. There were surprisingly few real difficulties experienced by any of the cadets either in getting to the camp or in continuing their work satisfactorily after arrival, and it was found that a very large percentage of them, all but about a dozen in fact, expect to continue with the advanced course leading to a commission.

Sunday, July 4, was expected to be a quiet day in camp, so

with the co-operation of the Motor Transport officer, Colonel Pardee was able to arrange for eighteen White staff cars to report at 7:30 a.m., under command of Captain Mabbott, for a sight-seeing trip to Washington. The entire trip had been mapped out and 152 of the students had the entire day in the city. A mimeographed program of all points of interest passed was distributed to each man, and the planning of the trip, combined with the wonderful weather, made it interesting for all. A photograph of the cadets was taken by the Eastern News Service upon the steps of the Capitol, and through the courtesy of Captain Harris, the custodian of buildings in Washington, the Capitol was thrown open to the cadets for a period of forty minutes, and all were taken through. Lunch was had in the Zoological Park, and the trip included a visit to Georgetown and Arlington, Washington Monument and the Congressional Library. The cars returned at 6:30 p.m.

Another post dance for officers and student officers of the R.O.T.C. was held July 6, the 17th Infantry band furnishing the music. A ball game was played in the early evening between Companies A and B of the R.O.T.C., Company B being victorious by a score of 5 to 3. A combined team of the two companies will be made up to play Camp Meade when the cadets go there by convoy for range practice next week.

CAMP DEVENS R.O.T.C. CAMP.

Camp Devens, Mass., July 7, 1920.

The advancement of the students at this camp in the two weeks of instruction given them thus far is a subject of commendation by all visiting officers. The daily parades are conducted entirely by the students and are carried off with an exactness and precision worthy of Regular troops.

The last review to be given in honor of Major Gen. H. P. McCain, commanding at Camp Devens, took place on the afternoon of June 29, when the R.O.T.C. students were reviewed by the General. Mrs. McCain and her daughter, Mrs. Smith, were among the interested spectators. With General McCain in the reviewing stand were Major George J. Holden and all the officers of the R.O.T.C. camp. The review was conducted entirely by the students, acting cadet officers being appointed for the occasion. General McCain praised the exceptional appearances made by the students very highly. Major Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Mrs. Edwards and General Edwards' aids, Captains Estes and Hyatt, arrived during the review. The officers were received by General Edwards and given an instructive and interesting talk on the importance of the work in which they are engaged. The officers of the commandants gave a farewell reception for Major Gen. and Mrs. McCain at the Major Willard House last evening, which was also attended by Major Gen. and Mrs. Edwards. The reception was followed by a buffet supper and dancing, which lasted until late hour. The officers attending from the R.O.T.C. camp, some accompanied by ladies and their families, included Major Holden, Captains Anding and Coulter, Capt. and Mrs. Dager, Captains Ferris and James, Capt. and Mrs. Lovavit, Lieut. and Mrs. Lockhart, Captain Row, Capt. and Mrs. Sherburne and Mrs. Sherburne's sister, Miss Brashears; Capt. and Mrs. Welty and Lieutenant Lester.

The hop given to the students at the hostess house on Friday evening was very enjoyable. Miss Griggs, in charge of the hostess house, deserves great praise for its success. About seventy-five ladies were present from surrounding towns. Great interest is shown in the daily baseball games between teams of the company league. The daily band concerts are transferred to the grandstand of the athletic field, and this tends to increase the popularity of the games.

The following officers arrived yesterday from the Infantry School of Arms, Camp Benning, Ga., to assist Lieut. Col. C. E. Howland, the director of minor tactics: Lieuts. Simon Foss, Franklin L. Rask, George L. Dilaway, Roger S. Evans, Merritt B. Booth and John V. Dominey.

The Winchester Junior rifle club has been organized by Mr. C. N. Kraft, of the Winchester Junior Rifle Association.

Practice is held out of regular drill hours, and Major Savage, in charge of training in this organization, is kept busy instructing the voluntary candidates for the Junior rifle club. The association has offered some attractive prizes.

Mr. Mills, of the Red Cross, is assisting Captain Dager in qualifying all students in swimming.

Camp Devens, Mass., June 30, 1920.

A number of wives of officers on duty with the R.O.T.C. camp here arrived recently and have obtained accommodations in the vicinity of the camp. The following ladies are stopping in Ayer: Mmes. Dager, Leavitt, Lockhart, Sherburne, Simmonds and Welty. Mrs. Sherburne's sister, Miss K. M. Brashears, is visiting. Mrs. James is spending the summer at Concord, Mass., and is a frequent visitor in camp. Mrs. Holden and daughter, Constance, and Major Holden's father, Mr. G. H. Holden, are expected this week from Burlington, Vt. Capt. and Mrs. Sidney F. Mashbir left on June 26 for Washington, D.C. Captain Mashbir has received orders to proceed to Japan as assistant military attaché. Captain Matile has succeeded Captain Mashbir as senior inspector.

Mrs. D. B. Falk visited Captain Falk here for a few days last week. She expects to return next week after a short visit to her parents in Brooklyn, N.Y. Lieut. Col. Guy G. Palmer, head-quarters Northeastern Department, made the camp another visit on the 24th and expressed his satisfaction with the progress of the training of the Reserve officers. Lieut. Col. R. J. Haspin is delivering a series of four lectures to the students and officers of the camp on the subject of practical psychology. Lieut. Col. C. E. Howland, of the Infantry School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, arrived to-day to conduct a course in major tactics for the R.O.T.C. students. Lieutenant Colonel Howland will be assisted by six lieutenants from the Infantry School of Arms, Camp Benning.

CAMP HUMPHREYS ENGINEER R.O.T.C. CAMP.

Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., July 3, 1920.

The second week of the Engineer R.O.T.C. camp finished to-day and most of the students took advantage of the holiday over the Fourth and went into Washington on the noon buses, since there will be no formations until reveille on July 6.

Colonel Morrow, with his assistants, Majors Patch and Howell, of the War Plans and Training Section of the General Staff, in Washington, inspected this camp on Wednesday, going thoroughly into all phases of the camp activity. A conference of all the officers on duty with the camp was held in the afternoon by Colonel Morrow, who addressed them upon matters now pending before the General Staff for their action in revision of R.O.T.C. regulations, etc.

On Wednesday evening the R.O.T.C. camp invited the 5th Engineers over to their area on the post and entertained them with a carnival of boxing and wrestling bouts staged by their number. Afterwards a pair of negro waiters from the mess hall were recruited for a three-round go, which resulted in a draw and required a fourth round for a decision. The battalion parades of the week were handled entirely by the students except on one evening, when an officer took the position of the commanding officer of the battalion.

The battalion joined with one battalion of the 5th Engineers on Saturday morning after inspection and a regimental review was held by Major O'Connor, senior instructor of the camp, with General Connor as the reviewing officer. Immediately after the review both battalions entered into a friendly competition of tent pitching on the parade ground. For the short time of instruction which the students had had in this work the results were exceptionally fine.

The Officers' Club of Camp Humphreys had as guests at the Friday night hop the members of the senior company of the battalion, Company A, and a most enjoyable meeting was held, with the students given the command to cut in on all occasions. The students kept the officers moving rapidly in the exchange of partners and apparently came out victors, as the floor was finally cleared of their hosts and a Paul Jones started in order to get the officers back into the game. Companies B and C of the battalion were entertained on the same evening at the Service Club by a dance.

Many of the students have enjoyed the use of the riding horses on the post on Saturdays and Sundays, many going

over to Mount Vernon for their trip. Others of the students have had unexpected trips home by moonlight, due to the breaking down of the trucks which have taken them out to visit features of military interest, but the morale runs high.

R.O.T.C. AT CAMP CUSTER.

Camp Custer, Mich., July 7, 1920.

Fourteen companies of cadets from this R.O.T.C. camp returned July 5 from a three-day camp at Gull Lake, eight miles from Camp Custer. One company, the 8th, colored, was camped at Eagle Lake, on the reservation. Another company, the 1st, did not take part in the three-day camp, owing to suspicion of sickness in that company. This company was returned to camp at Camp Custer under quarantine and the feared spread of the disease did not materialize. The health of the cadets, as well as their morale, has proven excellent both in canteens and in the field.

Major Wallace R. Craigie, Cav., was in command of the camp at Gull Lake, functioning under Col. J. P. O'Neill, 10th Inf., who is in command of the school. At Gull Lake there were no dailies except guard duty; the whole time was given over to swimming and other sports. "Formerly," said Major Craigie, "the Army contented itself with enlisting the pick of the country physically and sought thereafter to make soldiers of these men. Now we count every man a soldier and so seek to make all physically fit by the new methods of training. This greater attention to the physical side of the man should result in great benefits not only to the Army but to the nation as a whole."

Colonel O'Neill concurred heartily in these expressions, and said that the Army of the future should be even greater than the Army of the past, in view of the great care, according to the present plan, which is taken of the soldiers' physical welfare.

The cadets arrived at the camp at Gull Lake on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning in trucks. An advance party had put the camp in readiness, all the store and headquarters tents were up and the lines for the shelter tents were laid. The cadets will return to Gull Lake for a two-day stay on July 17. Store and headquarters tents have been left standing. The property on which the camp was pitched is a part of the Allendale estate, held in Battle Creek. It was placed at the disposal of the R.O.T.C. through courtesy of the owners. It runs 1,000 yards along the lake shore and is 150 yards in width. The Allendale Hotel on the property was used in this hotel nightly. Dances were held for the R.O.T.C. in this hotel nightly. A power boat, the Michigan, capacity sixty, was chartered for the R.O.T.C. and ran excursions hourly along the lake. The lake is seven miles long and has a maximum width of two miles; it is a popular resort.

July 6 was a day of rest for the cadets, as they received their third shot of typhoid vaccine on the evening of the 5th and the morning of the 6th.

The cadets received their first practical instruction in guard duty while they were at Gull Lake. Everyone did at least one two-hour tour. The total number of men on post would have sufficed for interior and exterior guard for a much larger body of troops. Though they were on chiefly for instruction it was noted that they carried out their orders and exercised their authority in a satisfactory and military manner. The school resumed its schedule July 7.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN CAVALRY R.O.T.C. CAMP.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., July 2, 1920.

The second week of the R.O.T.C. Cavalry camp opened with work on the rifle range. The first shot was fired every morning at 7:30 and firing continued until 11:30 a.m. One platoon received instruction in firing the Browning automatic rifle. Much earth was torn up by the bursts of fire from the automatons. In the afternoon instruction was given in pistol firing, mounted. This included firing from the horse at a silhouette of a man at a walk, trot and gallop. On the first day of mounted firing the cardboard men were perfectly safe from the fire of the would-be Cavalrymen, but during the days following the horses became more steady and the shooting improved.

Equitation classes were continued. All sorts of antics, such as jumping on and off the horse at a gallop, bareback riding, and hurdling while removing the shirt and while lighting a cigarette were given to the cadets. The instructors expect that before completion of the course every man will be able to remove his shirt or light a cigarette while riding over six jumps, placed twenty feet apart. Some of the class will even be able to carry a glass of water over the jumps. Many of the students have become quite proficient at throwing the diamond hitch which lashed the load on a pack mule. Various lectures on stable management, courts-martial, and management of the mess have been given by the instructors.

The Community Club of Burlington invited the cadets to a community dance, given at the Burlington High School. The regular R.O.T.C. Friday night dance was well attended.

The first game of baseball was played on Friday afternoon between the Fort Ethan Allen post team and the R.O.T.C. team, made up of Culver and Norwich men. The R.O.T.C. team had not played together before and during the first inning, while getting acquainted with each other, the post team scored two runs. After that no one crossed the home plate. The R.O.T.C. batters were Vitty and Hyland, of the Norwich Varsity team. Regular polo practice will start next week.

CAMP VAIL SIGNAL CORPS R.O.T.C. CAMP.

Camp Vail, N.J., July 7, 1920.

The Camp Vail R.O.T.C. Signal Corps camp opened on June 24 with an attendance of 254 students from the Universities of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Georgia School of Technology, A. and M. College of Texas, and Yale.

Every advantage is being taken of the excellent facilities for instruction offered by the radio, telephone and telegraph laboratories of the camp. The students are rapidly becoming acquainted with the most recent developments in Signal Corps equipment and apparatus, and are receiving thorough instruction in the fundamental subjects that are necessary in the training of all officers, such as Infantry drill, ceremonies, range practice, etc. All members of the R.O.T.C. camp are engineering students in their colleges and are demonstrating marked aptitude and interest in their work.

All forms of athletics are being participated in. The R.O.T.C. track team walked away with a track meet at Lakewood, N.J., on July 6, winning every event entered. An attractive R.O.T.C. club has been opened for the exclusive use of students.

A weekly sheet known as The Live Wire is published by the students. Arrangements are being made for a big military and track tournament to be held on July 31, at which the winners will receive appropriate gold, silver or bronze medals.

CAMP GORDON.

Camp Gordon, Ga., July 4, 1920.

The officers' wives of Camp Gordon were entertained at the hostess house on June 25 by Mmes. Sherrard, Burnell and Galbreath. Those present were: Mmes. Noyes, O'Laughlin, Anderson, Wood, Blyth, Ware, Blankenship, Butler, Brandon, Buyers, Clark, Cotter, Alway, Elkins, Frakes, Watkins, Haywood, Hosey, Short, Lyons, Murphy, Potts, Webb, Reed and the Misses Webb and McGill.

Mrs. Seiter and Mrs. Woodman, of Denver, mother and sister of Mrs. Blyth, are visiting Col. and Mrs. Blyth at their home for the summer. Mrs. Clarke and children have gone to Michigan. Mrs. D. P. Wood, Harriet and Eleanor have gone to Shrewsbury, N.J., where they will spend the summer with Mrs. Wood's father and mother, Col. and Mrs. R. C. Van Vliet. Major and Mrs. Byers left on Friday for Clinton, Tenn.

where Mrs. Byers and small son will spend the summer with Mrs. Byers's mother. Mrs. S. P. Blanks and Mrs. Lillie F. Blanks left on Thursday for their home in Monroe, La., after a visit of several weeks with Major and Mrs. H. P. Blanks.

Mrs. T. M. Galbreath entertained the Camp Gordon bridge club on June 22, those present being Messrs. O'Laughlin, Ware, Haywood, Blyth, Woodman, Reed and Potts. On June 24 the wives of the men of Camp Gordon enjoyed a porch party at the officers' home with progressive hearts at the entertainment.

Mrs. O. R. Noyes left on Friday for Washington, where she will be joined by Capt. John Noyes, who is at Camp Dix for the summer. Mrs. Frank H. Koye, of Washington, Supervisor of Women's Relations in this new branch of the Army, has been a recent visitor at the officers' home. Mrs. G. B. La Guardia, who has been spending several weeks with her parents at Elmhurst, L.I., returned on Saturday.

Mrs. J. V. Ware entertained the Camp Gordon bridge club on June 29, those present being Messrs. Galbreath, Reed, Potts, Blyth, Medding, Haywood and Webb. Mrs. Strait left on Friday for Washington to visit her son for a week or two.

COAST DEFENSES OF BOSTON.

Fort Banks, Mass., July 7, 1920.

The Winthrop Pageant, "1920," or "Faith in America," has passed into history—to quote Major General Edwards as, "The biggest and finest thing that has ever been done by civilians for the American Army." In its scope must be considered not only the transcendent beauty of the multi-colored panorama enacted by 800 characters, but the underlying and interwoven spirit of patriotic and genuine fellowship with the residents of Winthrop. Nothing marred the perfect presentation of America's faith in the destiny which leads her to the finest and best. The setting of the animated picture, with an ideal after-glow in the sky behind the classic simplicity of the Arch of Triumph through which America sent representatives of every stage of her development, faded imperceptibly into the marvelous electric lighting, whose waves of tender shades enhanced the wordless story so palpable of our great victory.

The costumes were selected by the artist pageant director, Mr. Harry C. Whorf, and in a myriad of figures of dancers or majestic tableaux brought storms of applause from the vast audience. Everything in American life, temperament, history and ambition had a showing, from the Pilgrim's landing to the birth of 1920. There was pathos and comedy interwoven with great skill. Symbolism and idealism were merged with stern realities, nor were the grave mistakes we have made, or seem about to make, spared a scathing showing, although presented by humorous figures.

Then the music for the minuet of 1776 and the Virginia reel of 1861 gave way to the heavy grind and whirr of tanks and guns when the great war episode, pictured as civilians with great skill, was enacted by veterans with full overseas equipment. This was led by men who had actually lived in France the parts which they assumed in the pageant.

At a "Call to Arms" they emerged from the great Triumphant Arch—Major Gen. Clarence E. Edwards as a division commander, with Col. James F. Howell as chief of staff, Col. Nathan Horowitz, Lieutenant Colonel Cottrell, Captain Reed, Lieut. Col. E. M. Metzger, Major Emery and other staff officers, who entered automobiles and led the troops. The material used consisted of 155-mm. and 77-mm. anti-aircraft guns, howitzers, machine guns, rolling kitchens and Red Cross ambulances. This realistic procession formed a part of the next scene of action, which utilized a smoke screen, thunderous reverberations and 100 signal rockets of the variety used in No Man's Land.

Major James F. Howell, commanding officer of the Boston Harbor Defenses, and honorary president of the Winthrop Pageant Association, had general charge of the military features and worked tirelessly in securing material for their perfection. He has been most ably assisted by every commissioned and non-commissioned officer on the post, and has had material assistance from other military sources.

Capt. Clarence T. Marsh, commanding officer of Fort Banks, had the preparation of the grounds in charge and accomplished an Aladdin-like change from grassy slopes to an enormous open air theater to accommodate about 9,000 people. The staging of the World's War feature was under the direct charge of Captains Marsh, Frank, Aylward, Safford, Berry, Morris and Lieutenants Smith and Marshall. Character parts were taken by Major G. F. Lull as auctioneer in the slave-trade scene; Major B. C. Warfield as the heartless slave-driver; Gen. Phil Sheridan was impersonated by Lieut. D. W. Hickey; Gen. U. S. Grant by Major A. S. Moulton; Gen. W. T. Sherman by Lieut. K. P. Flagg.

The ladies of the post were busy either in the gaily decorated booths dispensing refreshments or taking part in the pageant. Misses J. F. Howell, Henry Webber and the Misses Frank each had attractive headquarters. Mrs. Romig and Mrs. Cole served close to the mortar pit, where the participants were assembled. In the pageant the ladies of the post played the following parts: Loyalty, Mrs. Janet Flagg; Patriotism, Mrs. Rena Warfield; Light, Mrs. Ruth Hickey; History, Mrs. Moulton. Misses Leonard, Branth, Burpo and McQuillan were Pilgrim women in the episode, under direction of Mrs. Cora M. Holahan, hostess of Fort Banks, and all the Fort Banks juniors were Pilgrim children. Sixty enlisted men and non-commissioned officers assumed especial character roles. Pilgrim Musketeers, Continentals, and Union Soldiers, in addition to a large assembling of overseas veterans as the Modern Crusaders.

The Artillery branch of the Army Relief is to be the beneficiary of the production.

CAMP MEADE NOTES.

Camp Meade, Md., June 28, 1920.

Miss Betty Poe, daughter of the late Brig. Gen. O. M. Poe, is leaving Camp Meade on July 1 to join her mother in Cobourg, Canada, for the summer. Among the visitors who stayed at the Service Club lately were Mrs. Galleher, wife of Col. Paul C. Galleher, 60th Inf.; Mrs. O'Leary, wife of Lieut. Col. Herbert O'Leary, O.D., Washington, and Miss Weldon, of Lawrence, Mass.

Under Major F. C. Henke, utilities officer, the athletic field is rapidly approaching completion, and this will probably be the superior of any other athletic field in this department. On June 27 Camp Meade won at baseball from Bolling Field by 9 to 5, and on the 19th from Camp Holabird by 9 to 0. A son, D. Lee Hooper Jr., was born June 21 to Capt. and Mrs. Hooper, Co. A, 17th Inf. Mrs. Stewart, wife of Capt. Loren P. Stewart, entertained the wives of the officers of the 17th Infantry at tea June 22. Capt. and Mrs. C. N. Stevens, Co. C, 17th Inf., had been as guests during the past week Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Mather, Miss Mather and Miss Blackman, of Columbia, S.C.

A dance was given on Thursday evening by the officers and ladies of the Tank Corps, in honor of Mrs. Lillian Depkin, of Baltimore. A silver mesh bag, suitably inscribed, was presented to Mrs. Depkin as an expression of her work for officers and men during the war.

SEVENTH DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Funston, Kas., July 3, 1920.

The horse, stock and motor show, which is to last throughout July 5, opened to-day with some excellent entries. Great pains have been taken in the preparation of entries and the arrangements for the show, resulting in some excellent exhibits. Of the events so far to-day the following were winners: Draft horses, Vet. Det., Remount Depot—Four-mule escort wagon, 80th Field Artillery. Enlisted men's jumping contest, Corporal Currie, Remount Depot, on "Booze," Quarter-mile flat, for officers, Lieutenant Carpenter, Vet. Corps, on "Fleetfoot." Two-mule carts, 79th Field Artillery. High jumping contest, Corporal Currie, on "Shy," height, 4 feet 9 inches. Enlisted men's hurdle race, Sergeant Hentsleman, Tn. Hors., on "Pathfinder." Time, 1:49. Machine guns—21st M.G. Battn. Draft or pack mules, 20th M.G. Battn. Officers' charger, middle weight, Lieutenant Carpenter, Vet. Corps, on "Dandy Diamond." Artillery carriages, 79th Field Artillery—Polo ponies, Lieutenant Harger, 79th Field Artillery, on "Texas."

The 10th Field Signal Battalion, which for the past few months has been on duty at the General Service School at Fort Leavenworth, returned early this week. The battalion

was divided into two sections, one of which returned by rail and the other by motor trucks, camping over night in Topeka.

The dinner and dance in honor of the departing members of the 79th Field Artillery last Monday was a great success. Over 100 were present as guests of the regiment. Among those in attendance were Col. and Mrs. Sirmyer, Capt. and Mrs. David Daly, Capt. and Mrs. Grenville, Lieutenant and Mrs. White and all the bachelor officers of the regiment.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BENDER.—Born to the wife of Capt. Louis B. Bender, Sig. Corps (C.A.C.), at Boston, Mass., on July 1, 1920, a son, John Daniel.

BOND.—Born at Washington, D.C., June 24, 1920, a daughter, Elizabeth Margaret Bond, to the wife of Capt. Aubrey H. Bond, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

BROWN.—Born to the wife of Ensign Gilbert W. Brown, U.S.N., at Baltimore, Md., June 10, 1920, a daughter, Phyllis Brown.

BROWNEIL.—Born at Grand Rapids, Mich., June 26, 1920, to Capt. and Mrs. Gilbert S. Brownell, 55th Inf., U.S.A., a son, Alfred Wykert Brownell.

BUEKEMA.—Born at Ancon, Canal Zone, June 8, 1920, a daughter, Alice Wyke Buekema, to the wife of Capt. Herman Buekema, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

HALL.—Born at New York city July 5, 1920, a daughter, Jean Hall, to the wife of Capt. Dean Hall, Coast Art., U.S.A.

HARMON.—Born at France Field, Cristobal, Canal Zone, June 29, 1920, to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. M. F. Harmon, Jr., a daughter, Helen Clark Harmon.

HOFFMAN.—Born at Providence, R.I., July 2, 1920, a son, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Jr., to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. J. Ogden Hoffman, U.S.N.

JAY.—Born at Long Branch, N.J., June 24, 1920, a daughter, Margaret Lucille Jay, to the wife of Capt. Henry D. Jay, Cav., U.S.A.

MCCLEAVE.—Born at Charleston, S.C., June 21, 1920, to the wife of Capt. Edward Gregg McCleave, U.S.A., a son, Edward Gregg McCleave, Jr.

MANNIX.—Born at Rossmont, Pa., July 6, 1920, to Capt. D. Pratt Mannix, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mannix a daughter, Helen Penrose Mannix.

MAYER.—Born June 26, 1920, a son to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Brantz Mayer, U.S.N.

MURPHY.—Born at Indianapolis, Ind., June 25, 1920, a daughter, Mary Margaret Murphy, to the wife of Lieut. Charles Style Murphy, U.S.A.

PATCH.—Born at Washington, D.C., July 2, 1920, to Capt. Alexander M. Patch, Jr., Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Patch, a son, Alexander McCarron Patch, 3d. Mrs. Patch is the daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. I. W. Littell, U.S.A.

PINGER.—Born to Capt. and Mrs. Roland W. Pinger, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., a son, Edward Blacker Pinger, at Watervliet Arsenal, New York, June 28, 1920.

QUIRK.—Born to the wife of Lieut. T. C. Quirk, Med. Corps, U.S.N., a son, Thomas Quirk, Jr., on July 5, 1920, at Norfolk, Va.

STEEL.—Born at Baltimore, Md., July 2, 1920, to the wife of Capt. Charles W. Steel, Inf., U.S.A., a daughter, Ella Keen Steel.

VOSE.—Born at Newport, R.I., June 27, 1920, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert E. Vose, Coast Art., U.S.A., a daughter.

WOOD.—Born at Coronado, Calif., July 5, 1920, a son, Valentine Wood, Jr., to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Valentine Wood, U.S.N.

WALKER.—Born at Nogales, Ariz., June 22, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Col. Fred L. Walker, 25th U.S. Inf., a son, Charles William Walker.

MARRIED.

BARNER—STARR.—At New London, Conn., July 8, 1920, Lieut. James D. Barner, U.S.N., and Miss Helen J. Starr.

BARTLETT—ALLEN.—At Peabody, Mass., July 8, 1920, Lieut. Boyd W. Bartlett, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Helen A. Allen.

BOGART—SMITH.—At Los Angeles, Calif., July 8, 1920, Capt. James H. Bogart, Chemical Warfare Service, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret D. Smith.

GILMER—BROOKS.—At Harrison, N.Y., July 8, 1920, Lieut. Francis H. Gilmer, U.S.N., and Miss Mary B. Brooks.

KANE—PRINGLE.—At Newport, R.I., July 7, 1920, Lieut. John D. H. Kane, U.S.N., and Miss Cordelia Phythian Pringle, daughter of Capt. Joel E. P. Pringle, U.S.N.

MELLOR—FORBES.—At Boston, Mass., June 26, 1920, former Lieut. Frank M. Mellor, 17th Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Helen M. Forbes.

MORELAND—SMITH.—At West Point, N.Y., June 15, 1920, Lieut. John Wylie Moreland, U.S.A., and Miss Helen Damaris Smith.

SCHUR—BAYNES.—At San Diego, Calif., June 28, 1920, Ensign Meiarod A. Schur, U.S.N., and Miss Virginia Baynes, daughter of Mrs. Laura Ellsworth, of San Diego.

SMITH—CALDWELL.—At San Antonio, Texas, June 30, 1920, Capt. Bernard Smith, Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Lillian May Caldwell.

SMITH—REGAN.—At New York city June 17, 1920, Lieut. Clifford W. Smith, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Edith Houston Regan.

WOOTEN—WALLACE.—At Cambridge, Md., July 3, 1920, Lieut. Ralph Huston Wooten, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Miss Katherine McComas Wallace.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—Died at Oteen, N.C., June 30, 1920, Capt. Fred B. Abbott, Med. Corps, U.S.A. (emergency).

ANDRESEN.—Died at Larchmont Manor, N.Y., July 6, 1920, Mr. Charles A. Andrensen, father of Mrs. Kenneth Whiting, wife of Commander Whiting, U.S.N.

BROOKS.—Died June 6, 1920, Mrs. Agnes D. C. Brooks, mother of the wife of Capt. A. H. Wilson, Cav., U.S.A.

DICKEY.—Died at Fort McPherson, Ga., June 25, 1920, 2d Lieut. David H. Dickey, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A. (emergency).

FARENHOLT.—Died at Mare Island, Calif., June 30, 1920, from bronchial pneumonia, Rear Admiral Oscar W. Farenholt, U.S.N., retired.

GORGAS.—Died at London, England, July 4, 1920, Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., retired, formerly Surgeon General, U.S.A., of Bright's disease (nephritis).

GRAY.—Died at Forest Hills, Long Island, N.Y., July 3, 1920, Col. William Winborne Gray, Med. Corps, U.S.A., retired.

HALEY.—Died at Los Angeles, Calif., June 30, 1920, Lieut. James I. Haley, Construction Corps, U.S.N.

MARSHALL.—Died at Washington, D.C., July 2, 1920, Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, U.S.A., retired, formerly Corps of Engineers.

MORTON.—Died at San Francisco, Calif., June 28, 1920, Mrs. Ida Morton, wife of Major Alfred Morton, U.S.A., retired, formerly of 9th Infantry, U.S.A., and mother of Major Edward C. Morton, M.D., late U.S.A., and Alfred W. Morton, of San Francisco.

OLIVER.—Died at Indianapolis, Ind., aged forty-seven years, Dr. Dandridge Halliday Oliver, brother of Col. R. T. Oliver, U.S.A.

PAUL.—Died at Washington, D.C., June 29, 1920, Augusta Anna Gray Paul, wife of Capt. Henry M. Paul (Math), U.S.N., retired, and mother of Lieut. Comdr. Carroll Paul, C.E.C., U.S. Navy.

ROCKHILL.—Died at Base Hospital, Fort Bliss, Texas, July 2, 1920, Carolynne M. Rockhill, wife of Major Edward P. Rockhill, U.S.A., retired, and sister of Col. Munroe McFarland, Inf.

WILSON.—Died at Pittsburgh, Pa., June 21, 1920, Mrs. Jennie Wilson, mother of Mrs. Claude M. Thiele, wife of Captain Thiele, Coast Art., U.S.A.

U.S.M.C. PROBATIONARY OFFICERS.

Marine Corps Headquarters, in Orders 15, May 14, 1920, issued this week, announces that in accordance with the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, and upon approval of the Secretary of the Navy, the relative rank of probationary officers appointed Aug. 10, Aug. 15 and Sept. 15, 1917, is assigned as follows, and will be so shown in the Jan. 1, 1921, Navy Register. (The figures following the names show the general average each officer attained at the competitive examination):

Officers Appointed Aug. 10, 1917.

Oliver P. Smith	.....	8.877	Harry C. Savage, Jr.	.....	8.533
Joseph T. Smith	.....	8.830	Alfred H. Noble	.....	8.500
Merritt B. Curtis	.....	8.800	George B. Lockhart	.....	8.530
Omar T. Pfeiffer	.....	8.797	Bert A. Bone	.....	8.527
Hugh Shippey	.....	8.787	Dan E. Root	.....	8.517
James F. Moriarty	.....	8.768	Roscoe A. Parcell	.....	8.513
Ralph E. West	.....	8.750	Raymond E. Knapp	.....	8.500
John D. Macklin	.....	8.737	Lewis G. Merritt	.....	8.517
Charles T. Brooks	.....	8.723	Evelle D. Howard	.....	8.513
Samuel C. Cumming	.....	8.703	Samuel W. Freeny	.....	8.490
Robert Blake	.....	8.703	Herbert Hardy	.....	8.480
Hiram R. Mason	.....	8.697	James L. Denham	.....	8.477
Lyman Passmore	.....	8.683	William H. Harrison	.....	8.473
Robert C. Thaxton	.....	8.680	Walter T. H. Galliford	.....	8.457
Campbell H. Brown	.....	8.666	William T. Clement	.....	8.450
Lemuel C. Shepherd	.....	8.643	Edward B. Hope	.....	8.443
Harlen Pekey	.....	8.627	John F. Blanton	.....	8.420
James A. Nelms	.....	8.620	Frank W. Wilson	.....	8.417
Harold D. Campbell	.....	8.620	Robert C. Anthony	.....	8.407
Frank D. Strong	.....	8.613	Sidney R. Vandenburg	.....	8.403
Charles N. Muldrow	.....	8.603	Edwin R. Brecher	.....	8.390
William H. McCormick	.....	8.600	Keith E. Kinsey	.....	8.297
Edward L. Burwell	.....	8.590	James A. Connor	.....	8.260
Richard B. Buchanan	.....	8.573	Joseph G. Ward	.....	8.253
John T. Walker	.....	8.570	Frank P. Snow	.....	8.233
James D. McLean	.....	8.557	Benjamin Godman	.....	8.190
Henry D. Linscott	.....	8.550	Robert S. Pendleton	.....	8.050

Officers Appointed Aug. 15, 1917.

Oakley E. Brown	.....	8.757	Charles I. Emery	.....	8.547
Ernest E. Eiler	.....	8.743	Graves B. Erskine	.....	8.523
James E. Mixson	.....	8.733	Galen M. Sturgis	.....	8.517
Joseph W. Knighton	.....	8.730	Donald J. Kendall	.....	8.510
Ramond J. Bartholomew	8.730	Shaler Ladd	8.487
Alton A. Giadone	8.727	Louis R. Jones	

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service is entitled, under the act of Feb. 28, 1919, to travel pay of five cents a mile. If he received less, let him apply to the Bureau of Navigation for instructions as to filing claim for difference.

C. P. C.—The Reorganization bill does not change the pay or allowance of enlisted men already retired. Their pay status is that as stated recently by the Comptroller in decisions upon the Appropriation act of July 11, 1919.

H. L. S.—The A.G.O. cannot supply addresses of discharged officers or enlisted men, because of minimum of clerks allowed for handling records. The Information Section, A.G.O., will forward letters addressed to it for ex-service men, however; but does not invite such letters.

W. M. C.—Compute your extra ration under the Pay Increase Act from the date of the act, May 18.

M. J. F.—Recruiting officer should be able to answer your questions regarding enlistment of married men. He has latest orders.

P. A. M.—Men enlisted Oct. 23, 1916, will be eligible for discharge Oct. 22, 1920, as shown in orders published in our issue of June 26.

G. F.—The Coast Guard is still under control of the Treasury Department. Service in the Coast Guard does not count for retirement in the Army.

Mrs. T. T. H.—The pensions of widows of Civil War veterans were increased by the act of May 1, 1920, to \$30 per month.

BAND LEADER asks: (1) What has become of the bill giving band leaders second lieutenants' pay and allowances, or a recompensation? (2) Is there any credit given to band leaders who have a diploma from the Army Music School, G.I., N.Y., in regard to appointment? (3) What will become of the surplus band leaders? Will they be reduced, or will they keep their rank to fill the places of retired band leaders? Answer: (1) See Sec. 4a, Army Reorganization act, providing for warrant officers. (2) This, of course, counts in examination. (3) Cannot be retained in grade beyond authorized number.

H. V. T. asks: How many dental surgeons are there at the present time in the Army (Regulars), and the number authorized by Congress? Answer: According to the official list of June 1, there are 199 in the Regular Service. The Army Reorganization act allows one for every thousand of the total strength of the Regular Army. From July 1 the authorized strength is 280,000, besides officers.

P. H. H. asks: What action has been taken, if any, on bill B. 3929, Mr. Nugent, "Permitting all members of the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army, Regular Army Reserve, Naval Reserve Force and U.S. Marine Reserve Corps to purchase supplies from the commissary stores of the Army and Navy"? Answer: None.

EL PASO—All questions as to possibility of getting a furlough should go through the channel. We doubt whether you could get a four months' furlough at this time with privilege of travel to Europe on a Government transport. As to expense on regular liners, apply to a tourist office. Rates are now very high and accommodations hard to get.

W. R. L.—While retired, as well as active members of the Service, may purchase at the commissary, this privilege is not available to civilians. Neither can the inactive Reserve Corps exercise this privilege.

A. R. asks: (1) I made three trips across before armistice was signed, that is, I crossed the 37th Meridian three times before Nov. 11, 1918. Am I entitled to wear a Service chevron? (2) I am a warrant officer, temporary rank. If I re-enlist and revert back, having served one year over my four-year enlistment, will I get four months or will I get six months' pay? Answer: (1) Apply to Bureau of Navigation. The Victory ribbon has displaced the war service chevron in the Navy. (2) Four months.

W. L. C.—The extra ration allowance authorized by the act of May 18, 1920, is not retroactive to Jan. 1. The pay provision is for those who had continued on active duty. Emergency appointments of Ordnance sergeants were made in some cases without examination. Qualification will no doubt be required before permanency may be assured.

A. E. C.—Congress did not pass a law authorizing officers of the World War to retain the titles of their rank after discharge. Neither has Congress passed any legislation dealing with the salute to the flag.

RETIRING SOLDIER.—The hanging of a flag off the staff is not governed by any Army regulation. Whether the field is to right or left, north, south, east or west may be governed by your own taste in decorations as much as the wind determines the flag's point of the compass when it flies from a staff. Keep the union always up and we are playing fair.

H. E. asks: (1) Is an officer of the New Jersey National Guard permitted to wear the state service medal which has been awarded veterans of the World War? (2) Is the Victory Medal authorized to be worn with the Service bar of the World War? (3) If both are authorized, which medal should be worn next to the Service bar? Answer: (1) No mention of state medal in the Army uniform regulations. (2) Bar is for Service uniform, and the medal is for dress occasions.

W. P. asks: (1) What is the present status of Bill S. 3251, which was reported in one of your recent issues to have been favorably reported by the House Committee. This has to do with National Guard longevity. (2) Also please advise as to whether or not the state of Georgia has voted a bonus bill for the soldiers. Answer: (1) Was not reported in the House. Was reported in Senate April 26. No action. (2) We have no record. Ask the Attorney General of Georgia.

W. W. W. asks: The Army Reorganization act provides compensation for captains and lieutenants on the basis of one-thirtieth of the monthly base pay of their grades as prescribed for the Regular Army for each regular drill or other period of instruction authorized by the Secretary of War, not exceeding five in any calendar month, at which they shall have been officially present for the entire required period, and of which at least fifty per cent. of the commissioned strength and sixty per cent. of the enlisted strength attend and participate for not less than one and one-half hours. This, of course, refers to National Guard officers. (1) Does this mean the authorized strength or actual strength of the organization? (2) In what name of the Army and Navy Journal is the text of the National Defense act approved June 8, 1916, printed? Answer: (1) This means the minimum strength fixed by the War Department on accepting the organization for federalization. (2) May 20, 1916.

J. F. asks: While a member of the Boy Scouts of America I earned two medals for selling Liberty bonds. Am I allowed to wear a ribbon on my National Guard service uniform? Answer: No.

SUBSCRIBER asks: I qualified as expert rifleman November, 1916; discharged to accept an emergency commission May 30, 1917; discharged from emergency commission Oct. 31, 1919; re-enlisted November 25, 1919. Am I entitled to expert rifleman pay from date of enlistment? Answer: No.

J. W. T.—The 33d Infantry, stationed in the Canal Zone, is part of division.

ENLISTMENT BONUS.—We have received scores of inquiries as to whether the \$90 bonus provided for in Sec. 27 of the Army Reorganization act of June 4 was in any way earned by service prior to June 4. The act provides that "hereafter an enlistment allowance equal to three times the monthly pay of a soldier of the seventh grade shall be paid to every soldier who enlists or re-enlists for a period of three years, payment of the enlistment allowance for original enlistment to be deferred until honorable discharge." The right to this \$90 allowance is earned by contracting for a three-year enlistment or re-enlistment on or after June 4, 1920, and this applies to all grades from private to highest non-com. If the three-year contract you enter upon June 4, or later, represents your first enlistment, or if your only prior service was some time between April 2, 1917, and Feb. 28, 1919, then the \$90 enlistment allowance will not be paid until your honorable discharge at end of the three-year enlistment begun on or after June 4. If you served in the Regular Army under an enlistment begun prior to April 2, 1917, or on or after Feb. 28, 1919, then in case you re-enlist on or after June 4, 1920, for three years, the \$90 is payable to you at the beginning of this re-enlistment.

INTERESTED, CAMP MEADE.—Submit your question regarding proper entries in your paper work through the channel.

WAERRANT RANK.—Enlisted men who served as officers during the war will find their questions regarding retirement benefits considered and in part answered in an article on page 2887, our issue of June 26. War Department rulings on the

various provisions of the Reorganization act will be published as promulgated.

J. A. S.—It is not possible for us to say when you will be promoted after you receive your permanent commission in your corps.

B. F. B.—Regarding homestead land for ex-soldiers, apply to the Department of the Interior.

ENLISTMENT TERM.—Laws for determination of a man's enlistment term status for purpose of pay by counting of continuous service in enlistments have been repealed. From July 1 a man's pay status may be determined by taking the base pay of his grade and adding thereto ten per cent. for each five years of active service, continuous or otherwise. Longevity increase, however, may not exceed forty per cent. For instance, in a grade whose base pay is \$45, a man with over fifteen years' service to his credit would add thirty per cent., or \$13.50, total \$58.50. Over twenty years' service, add forty per cent. to the base, or \$18, total \$62. This temporary increase of twenty per cent. authorized by the act of May 18 would add \$12.60 to the \$62, or \$11.70 to the \$58.50. See G.O. 36, War D., June 19, 1920, for grades and ratings in the Army. The base pay of the various grades is given in Sec. 4b of the act of June 4, 1920.

COAST DEFENSES OF BALTIMORE.

FORT HOWARD, Md., June 29, 1920.

Last week the garrison was pleasantly surprised by the announcement of Col. E. L. Gilmer's marriage to Mrs. May Davies Hopkins, of Newport News, Va. The wedding took place there on June 9, and after a fifteen-days' leave Col. and Mrs. Gilmer are now at home at Fort Howard.

Mrs. J. K. Jemison, wife of Captain Jemison, is again able to be out after a week's illness.

A reception was held Monday by Chaplain and Mrs. A. C. Oliver for Col. and Mrs. E. L. Gilmer. The lawn was decorated with Japanese lanterns and crepe paper. Musicians from Baltimore rendered a pleasing program. Attending from Howard were Col. and Mrs. O. G. Brown, Major and Mrs. J. DeC. Hall, Mrs. Jack Heard, Major Auld, Capt. and Mrs. Todd, Captain Maya, Capt. H. B. Sampson, Mrs. R. O. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. S. E. Wolfe, Lieut. and Mrs. T. E. Jeffords, Capt. and Mrs. A. Meichanze, Lieut. and Mrs. La Marre, Lieut. C. W. Higgins, Miss Parks, Miss Liberty, Miss Woods, Miss Strobel, Lieutenant Myers.

The 2d Company, C.A.C., and the Quartermaster Corps on Saturday had a tryout baseball game which proved disastrous for the Q.M.C. Neither team having had much practice, the game consisted mostly of errors, but was greatly enjoyed by all. The final score was 21 to 5 in favor of the Coast Artillery. The 1st and 2d Companies and the Hospital and Q.M. Corps have formed a baseball league and will play off a series, the winner to be rewarded with a silver loving cup. The first of the series was played Tuesday, when the 1st Company defeated the Hospital 20 to 2.

Capt. and Mrs. S. E. Wolfe attended the commencement exercises at Pennsylvania State College, from which college Captain Wolfe was graduated in the class of 1915. Mrs. C. E. Young, mother of Mrs. T. E. Jeffords, left last week for Jacksonville, Fla., where she will spend some time visiting her daughter. Capt. and Mrs. S. E. Wolfe have as guests Mrs. Wolfe's two brothers, Jack and Billy Beard, of Camp Lee, Va., and Captain Wolfe's brother and nephew, Yale Wolfe and Carl Robb, of Lebanon, Pa.

R.O.T.C. CAMP, CAMP JACKSON, S.C.

Camp Jackson, S.C., June 30, 1920.

On June 17 students from different schools and colleges in the Southeastern Department began to arrive at the R.O.T.C. Infantry camp here. All the students had reported by June 19, bringing the total enrollment up to 1,328, divided into the following classes, 346 in the senior advanced course, 218 in the senior basic course and 764 in junior basic course. On the first day it was demonstrated that everything possible had been done previous to the opening of the camp for the comfort of the students. The executive officer, Capt. Harry L. Jordan, had planned everything so that there was no delay or conflict in the different departments. The students were organized into fourteen companies, seven in the senior division and seven in the junior division, making four battalions. The instruction of the students under the senior instructor, Major Millard Little, began with guard mount and battalion parade on Monday afternoon. Regimental parade was held Friday afternoon, the men making a good showing. The R.O.T.C. has its own band, composed of members of Infantry unit, high schools, of Birmingham, Ala. The students will drill in the mornings, attend lectures in the afternoons, and are free after six p.m. and also on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and all day Sunday. Various amusements are carried on to keep the men interested. Athletics are under the supervision of Capt. Medodore Crawford, Jr. Junior dances are given every Wednesday night and senior dances every Saturday night. The non-commissioned officers' dances are held in the Service Club every Friday night. Thursday night at the Hostess House is for the officers, where dances and cards are the features of the evening. The ladies of Columbia, S.C., provide girls for these dances. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. James A. Lynch have endeared themselves to the citizens of Columbia and to everyone of the R.O.T.C. camp by their presence and interest in these affairs. The students are greatly pleased with the camp in general, especially the "eats" and with the commissioned and non-commissioned officers detailed at the camp.

Following is a roster of officers on duty at the camp: Lieut. Cols. James A. Lynch and John R. Halpin, Majors George D. Rodney, Charles N. Huiley, Millard Little, Arthur W. Chaisell, Raymond E. Cook, Capt. Edward H. Almond, Wesley F. Ayer, Frederick W. Boyce, William E. Brougher, Harrison C. Browne, Floyd D. Carlock, Ward E. Duval, Lee J. Erler, Louis Farrell, Harry E. Fisher, Kenneth N. Halpine, Henry E. Schroeder, Frank G. Scofield, Medoren Crawford, Jr., Frank E. Culin, Jr., Joseph M. Cummins, Frederick J. DeRosa, Leander E. Cheade, Guy W. Chipman, Robert G. Coulter, Walter D. Mangham, Robert D. McCullough, Clifford J. Mathews, Sidney Smith, Henry N. Summer, Thomas H. Munroe, William H. Morris, Jr., Paul C. Paschal, Madison Pearson, Henry J. Terrell, Jr., Albert L. Tuttle, Smith A. Harris, Leander R. Hathaway, Hay C. Hill, Frank R. Jordan, Harry L. Jordan, Lieuts. Loyd V. Durfee, William E. Mould, Irwin L. Lunnis, William A. Taber, Thomas A. Austin, Jr., Cheasley R. Miller, George S. Pierce, Loren A. Weatherby, Charles D. Selby, James J. Heas.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., June 22, 1920.

The breaking of a propeller on the U.S.A.T. Mount Vernon, with her Czechoslovak soldiers, many prisoners of war, and others, which necessitated her making this port for repairs, has temporarily turned the Army base into one of the most interesting of camps, filled with a motley group of Old World people. The entire list of those aboard the Mount Vernon includes 590 Czechoslovak officers and 2,245 men, 363 citizens, fifty-seven women and twenty-two children. The prisoners, including three nationalities, number 673. All these are encamped at the Base, and are under the command of Col. George H. H. McManus, U.S.A., commandant of the Base, and the scene there is most interesting, particularly when the Czechoslovak troops do "setting up" exercises and the massed ranks of soldiers go marching along singing their native songs.

Mrs. Nevitt Steele, of Annapolis, is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Constanze and Mrs. I. L. Yama, in the Navy Yard. Med. Dir. Frank C. Cook has returned to Quantico after spending the week-end with Mrs. Cook and family at their home, Feltham place. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. G. Omelvena had a dinner at the Lyceum Club, U.S. Naval Base, Thursday, for Comdr. and Mrs. Jesse B. Gay, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. G. Omelvena and E. G. Parker and Mrs. Clyde G. West.

Mrs. Micajah Boland and son have left for a visit of several weeks to Richmond, Va., and Marietta, Halifax Co., Va. Miss Lucie Stuart Abbott, of New York, has returned home

after being the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Barnard G. Hitzel, at the Holland Apartments.

At last Norfolk is to have a police patrol cruiser, the "Wild Goose," loaned to the city by the Navy Department through the efforts of Rear Admiral A. C. Dillingham, retired, now head of the Public Safety Department of Norfolk.

Mrs. J. G. Omelvena had a card party and tea at the Lyceum Club, Naval Base, Thursday, for Mmes. Crose, Chadwick, Stamford, Sellers, Price, Low, Baker, Gay, Pamperin, Beismeyer, Kays, Nesbit, Stanley, Urquhart, Traynor, Brown, Pearce, Gibbs, Hart, Bailey, Sprague, Van de Carr, Luker, Haines, Morrissey, Misses Elizabeth Fechteler, Harriet Hunter, Elizabeth Stanford, Haines, Helen Schamberger of Gallatin, Tenn., and Miss Helen Brown. Miss Madeline Schmidt, Portsmouth, had a card party and miscellaneous shower Thursday for Miss Myrtle Parker whose marriage to Mr. Vernon Bryant Baum will take place Thursday.

Capt. De Witt Peck, U.S.M.C., who has been stationed at Parrish Island, S.C., left last week, accompanied by Mrs. Peck, for Quantico, Va., where he has been ordered for duty. Mrs. Harry N. Coates and children, who have been guests of Mrs. R. Cornelius Taylor, Boisestate Avenue, are spending some time at Greenes Cottage, Virginia Beach. Lieut. William Fechteler, U.S.N., was the weekend guest of his parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. F. Fechteler, at the Naval Base.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., June 28, 1920.

Mrs. Chapman entertained a number of the ladies of the post at a tea on June 17. Mmes. Cameron and Hawkins poured tea and coffee on Friday of the same week. Mrs. George Cameron had as guests for bridge and luncheon Mmes. Davis, Cheney, Sweeney, Winn, Hawkins, Smyser and Taylor.

Mrs. Margaret Cameron gave an afternoon bridge party on Tuesday for Mrs. Hawkins, whose husband is stationed at Camp Funston. The guests included Misses Hawkins, Winn, Winans, Sweeney, Thompson, Walsh, Paine, Morgan, Willshire, Eastham and Sumner. Mrs. V. V. Taylor gave a bridge on Wednesday for Captain Taylor's mother, Mrs. Taylor. Her guests included Mmes. Hawkins, Winn, Davis, Williard, Cameron and Sweeney. Mmes. Eastham and Willshire served.

Mrs. Hawkins had an桥 for bridge and luncheon on Thursday Mmes. Cameron, Winn, Davis, Baird, Smyser, Cheney, T. B. Taylor, Ralph Paulson, Back and Chapman. On Friday Mrs. Williard had a bridge party for Mmes. Cameron, Hawkins, Taylor, Leary, Clary, Cheney and Miss Walsh.

On Saturday Col. and Mrs. ... Cameron had as guests for dinner before the hop, Major and Mrs. Chapman, Capt. and Madame Smyser, Baird, Aleshire, Sumner, Misses Paine and Cameron, Lieutenant Samson and Aggar.

Hamilton S. Hawkins, Jr., has recently arrived from St. Paul's School to spend his vacation with his parents, Col. and Mrs. Hawkins. Miss Margaret Cameron and her guest, Miss Harriet Paine, leave next Tuesday for the East, where they will spend the summer with their respective families. Miss Katherine Thompson, who has been visiting her brother, Capt. J. M. Thompson, leaves on Thursday next for Washington, D.C.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 27, 1920.

Col. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams entertained with a bridge dinner Thursday for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James H. McRae, Col. and Mmes. Otto B. Rosenbaum, A. C. Dalton, J. M. Phelan, Samuel Ham, Major and Mrs. W. K. Naylor, Meers, and Mmes. E. D. Lyle, Hiram Wilson, Lee Bond, Harry Ripley, Mrs. F. W. Sibley, Mrs. M. M. Clements, Miss Reame and Col. F. E. Hopkins.

Mrs. Frank Cocheu, who will leave July 3 for New York, was honored guest at a bridge tea given Tuesday by Mrs. Otto B. Rosenbaum for about forty ladies. In entertaining Mrs. Rosenbaum was assisted by Mrs. James H. McRae and Mrs. C. W. Goss. Col. and Mrs. J. C. McArthur entertained with a dinner Friday for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James H. McRae, Col. and Mmes. Stritinger, Barnhardt, Pierce, Stokes, Morgan, Miss Roberts of Spokane, Capt. and Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. Crosby, Miss Davis of Corsicana, the Mmes. McArthur, Col. C. W. Castle, Capt. John Stewart, Lieuts. Davis and Higgins and Mr. Pierce.

Miss Margery Sturtevant entertained Wednesday evening at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. G. C. Sturtevant for Mmes. Sherman, Price, Hosington, the Mmes. Marjorie and Jean McArthur, Roberts, Mildred and Dorothy McRae, Darragh, Rosenbaum, Adams, Kinnison, Burk, Mmes. Sterling Price and Lucile Price of Atlanta, the Mmes. Glasgow and Ohnstad.

Col. and Mrs. J. E. Ettinger were dinner hosts Friday for Cols. and Mmes. Dalton, Capt. and Mrs. Eastman, Capt. and Mrs. Worcester and Major William Mitchell. Col. and Mrs. F. S. Stritzinger entertained at dinner, a theater party and supper on Saturday for Cols. and Mmes. Rosenbaum, McArthur, Wolf and Estes and Major and Mrs. R. P. Reeder, Jr. Miss Elizabeth Rosenbaum entertained with a riding party Saturday followed by supper for the Mmes. Margaret Ettinger, Julia Reeder, Elizabeth Stritzinger and Mses. Biddle, Crosby and Munson.

Col. and Mrs. O. J. Charles, Mrs. Leopold, Cols. J. C. Castner, C. W. Castle and H. B. Berkeley, Miss Florence Burr, who will leave shortly for Los Angeles, to join her parents, was honored on Friday at a line party and tea given by Col. and Mrs. J. P. Barnes. Mrs. H. H. Allen also entertained with a line party and tea on Friday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dene entertained with a jolly tank party of fifteen on Friday evening, the party riding through ditches and over hills to the picnic grounds on the reservation, where a basket picnic was enjoyed. The Mmes. Marjorie, Jean and Nancy McArthur honored their house guest, Miss Davis of Corsicana, at a supper for twelve Sunday at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. J. C. McArthur. Miss Elizabeth Stritzinger was hostess at a "five hundred" party Wednesday for the Mmes. Estes, Reeder, Darragh, Barnes, Miller, Webster, Oelschlaeger and Howard. Mrs. Frank Cocheu will leave July 3 for New York, to spend the summer with relatives.

Miss Nancy McArthur has returned from Orange, N.J., where she has been attending Miss Beard's School, and will spend the summer with her parents, Col. and Mrs. J. C. McArthur, Mrs. H. Howard and children will occupy the residence of Mrs. D. S. Ryan on the South Esplanade in Leavenworth during the next few months. Colonel Howard was retired last month after thirty-three years' service, and has accepted a position in Chicago. Miss Mary Howard will leave in the fall for the University of Minnesota, and Miss Sally Howard will attend Mt. St. Mary's Academy in Leavenworth.

Mrs. Fannie L. Smith entertained a large number of friends

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with a line party followed by a tea on Thursday. Col. and Mrs. J. F. Barnes and daughters, the Misses Judith and Louise Barnes, leave July 1 for Washington, where Colonel Barnes will attend the General Staff College. Mrs. A. B. Warfield, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dougherty, left with her daughter, Ellen Louise, and son Lamouroux, for Washington, D.C., to join Major Warfield.

Miss Harriet Glasgow sailed June 5 on the U.S.A.T. Princess Mateika for Coblenz, Germany, to join her brother, Lieut. Joseph Glasgow, 8th Inf. Mrs. R. H. Pissorn entertained with a movie party and tea for sixteen guests Wednesday. Oerial Van Horn, of Grand Junction, Colo., was the guest last week of Major H. G. Stahl and relatives in Leavenworth, en route to West Point, N.Y., where he will enter the Military Academy. Philip Johnson, of Leavenworth, left Friday for Annapolis to spend the summer with his uncle, Capt. Thomas Lee Johnson, and Mrs. Johnson on board the U.S.S. Reina Mercedes.

Major J. D. Taylor will leave shortly for San Diego, where he will visit relatives in Helena, Mont. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, of Cleveland, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. John Scott, and Captain Scott.

Mrs. Jewell and the Misses Jewell, of Long Beach, Calif., are guests of Major and Mrs. Frank Jewell, and will leave Monday for Wisconsin, to spend the summer. Capt. and Mrs. F. O. Wells, of Camp Funston, Kas., and Mr. St. Clair Wells, of Greenwood, S.C., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Meyers. Mrs. W. H. Burt was hostess at a theater line party followed by a tea Saturday for sixteen friends. Miss Margaret Eltinge, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge, will spend the summer at Sandstone Camp, Green Lake, Wis. Col. and Mrs. Eltinge, Barnhardt and Bell enjoyed a supper Sunday at Auto Inn.

Mrs. H. P. Howard entertained Friday in compliment to her young daughter Sally. Major Herbert McGuire, Jr., small son of Capt. and Mrs. McGuire, who was injured by a fall last week while at the home of his grandfather, in Leavenworth, is improving rapidly.

Friends regretted to learn last week of the death of Mrs. Cora Collins Anderson, wife of Col. Alvord Van Patten Anderson, U.S.A., which occurred June 23 in Greensboro, N.C., where Colonel Anderson is stationed on recruiting duty. Death was caused from complications following an operation for appendicitis, which she underwent a month ago. Interment was in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D.C. Mrs. Anderson was formerly Miss Cora Collins, of Leavenworth, Kas., where she was born and reared, and was looking with much pleasure to returning to Leavenworth and Fort Leavenworth with Colonel Anderson, who has been ordered to the General Service Schools in September.

Laurence Halstead, Jr., entertained a number of young friends at a supper party Saturday at the quarters of his parents, Col. and Mrs. Laurence Halstead. The guests were the Misses Margaret Jackson, Mary Peace, Evelyn Comstock, Cecil Jewell, Jane Price, Sally Howard, Ryke Naylor, Dorothy Stritzinger, Louise Price, Margaret Rice, Mary Johnson, Hallie Brooks and Messrs. Aubin Bell, Troup Miller, John Nesbit, Carl Knabenhau, Bill Naylor, Bill Rosenbaum, Howard Price, Douglas McNair, Marvin Halstead, Bayard Schindel, Ashur Payne, Guy Glassford and Jack Stone.

Mrs. Edward Croft entertained at bridge Tuesday in compliment to Mrs. Turner Rice, of Florence, Ala., and Miss Caroline Landis, of St. Joseph, Mo. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Peter Hennessey and family motored from Topeka, and were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Karl Truedale. Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyle, of Leavenworth, entertained at dinner Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Harry Bailey, Major and Mrs. H. E. Comstock, Col. and Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Bond, Major and Mrs. W. K. Naylor, Col. and Mrs. J. M. Phalen.

The 10th Field Signal Battalion left for Camp Funston, its regular station, Monday. The battalion, which is in command of Col. T. L. Sherburne, has been in station at Fort Leavenworth for six weeks in connection with the instruction work of the classes at the Army Service Schools.

The 136th Observation Squadron, in station at Fort Leavenworth since May 1, will leave Tuesday for Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla. Wichita will be the only stop on the flight to Fort Sill. Since coming here the squadron has been commanded by Lieut. E. M. Pickrell and has accomplished a great deal, especially in mapping the country about the post. The squadron has been very fortunate, no serious accidents happening and all the machines brought here will make the flight back to Post Field.

PUGET SOUND.

Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., June 21, 1920.

Comdr. John S. Graham is detached as captain of the Puget Sound Navy Yard and transferred to command of the U.S.S. Pyro. Capt. E. W. Kellogg, formerly of the U.S.S. Vermont, succeeds him as captain of the yard.

Col. T. C. Treadwell, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Treadwell entertained at dinner on Thursday for Lieut. E. H. Holt, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Holt and their house guest, Miss Thomas, and Capt. Paul E. McDermott, U.S.M.C. Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Schofield were hosts at a dinner party on board the Texas on Thursday. Officers stationed on board the ship at the navy yard were hosts at a delightful dance at the Knights of Columbus hall in Bremerton on Friday evening.

Miss Julia Field, daughter of Rear Admiral Harry A. Field and Mrs. Field, who has been ill with measles, has fully recovered.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. P. A. Stevens have as house guests Miss Katherine Virdon, of New York, and Miss Elsie Saxton, of Wilmington, Del. Mrs. R. W. Wuest, wife of Lieutenant Commander Wuest, gave a bridge party on board the U.S.S. Misoula on Wednesday. There were eight tables at play.

Comdr. C. C. Moses, commanding officer of the Destroyer Division stationed at Puget Sound Navy Yard, was host at an informal dinner on Thursday on board the U.S.S. Dorsey, in compliment to Misses Elsie Saxton and Katherine Virdon, house guests of Mrs. Stevens. Other guests were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. L. Morgan, Comdr. and Mrs. P. A. Stevens, Lieut. Comdr. H. F. Seiller and Ensign J. S. Warner.

Mrs. Shoneder, wife of Comdr. H. G. Shoneder, entertained with a bridge party on Thursday afternoon, complimentary to Miss Katherine Pennell, of San Francisco, house guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Luckel. In compliment to Miss Pennell, Comdr. and Mrs. S. S. Kennedy entertained with a supper party on Friday in Bremerton.

In honor of their house guests, Misses E. Saxton and K. Virdon, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. P. A. Stevens gave a dinner Tuesday on board the Charlotte. Masses of pink carnations and a Jack Horner pie adorned each end of the table. Following the dinner the guests enjoyed dancing. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. H. P. Perrill, Capt. Walter S. Crooley, Comdr. C. C. Moses, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Morgan, Lieut. Comdr. H. F. Seiller, Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. McCarl, Lieuts. E. E. Duvall, J. H. Duncan, L. C. Higgins and T. Harding.

Mrs. Sadler, wife of Comdr. F. H. Sadler, of the U.S.S. New York, who left Sunday for San Francisco, was the dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Henry A. Hutchins Thursday. Comdr. and Mrs. Guy A. Biggs left Tuesday for Bridgeport, Conn., where Commander Biggs has been transferred to duty as superin-

tendent of construction at the plant of the Lake Submarine and Torpedo Boat Company.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., June 28, 1920.

Mrs. Harry A. Field has just returned from a week's trip to Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., where she has been visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Shout, of East Orange, N.J., who are on their way to Alaska.

Col. and Mrs. T. C. Treadwell entertained at dinner and bridge Saturday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. F. Luckel, Miss Katherine Pennell, of San Francisco, sister of Mrs. Luckel, Capt. Walter S. Crooley, of the U.S.S. Seattie, Comdr. C. C. Moses, of the U.S.S. Dorsey, and Lieutenant Wilson, U.S.M.C.

Mrs. Stuart W. Cade was hostess at a bridge party on Thursday. There were four tables at play and other guests came in for refreshments. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert A. White were hosts at dinner and bridge on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. T. C. Treadwell, Mrs. L. V. Cottman and Mrs. Harriet Brown.

Comdr. and Mrs. C. C. Pewel were hosts at a bridge party on the U.S.S.R. Philadelphia Friday in honor of Mrs. Galusha Grew, of Laramie, Wyo., who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. C. Pewel, and her son, Ensign Galusha Pewel, who has just graduated from the Naval Academy and is here on a month's leave with his parents.

Lieut. Charles S. Allen, of the U.S.S. Waters, and Mrs. Allen are occupying the home of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. E. Hoard, while Mrs. Hoard is in Europe, which will be about four months. Mrs. Morgan, wife of Lieut. Comdr. A. L. Morgan, of the U.S.S. Seattle, entertained at bridge.

The wardroom officers of the U.S.S. Texas were hosts at an informal dinner Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Richardson entertained at dinner on Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Pennoyer and Miss Irene Huse.

Mrs. C. E. Hoard left Saturday for New York to attend the wedding of her mother, Mrs. Myra Kingman Miller, and Dr. Josiah Charles Merriman, of New York, which takes place in the latter part of July. Mrs. Hoard will attend her mother as matron of honor. On August 7 Mrs. Hoard, with her mother and Dr. Merriman, will sail for Naples, and spend the summer touring Europe.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., June 23, 1920.

Aboard the flagship Vermont last Wednesday Vice Admiral and Mrs. Clarence S. Williams entertained at a large tea-dance, destined to be one of the last given by this hospitable couple aboard the ship, as her colors are soon to be lowered when Admiral Williams will go to the New York, now on her way down from Bremerton. Aboard the same ship on Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Stanford Moses gave a large tea complimentary to Miss Catherine Cox, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. L. M. Cox, who returned last week from Vassar, and her house guest, Miss Edwards.

Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Hoar have left for an automobile tour through the northern part of the state, including a stop at Lake Tahoe. Capt. and Mrs. T. J. J. See entertained at a dinner Friday for Vice Admiral and Mrs. C. S. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. E. L. Beach, Comdr. and Mrs. L. M. Cox, Comdr. and Mrs. I. S. Border and Comdr. and Mrs. J. O. Grawne. Prof. Milton Updegraff, attached to this yard for a number of years, has arrived here from Colorado to undergo examination for retirement.

Capt. and Mrs. Martin Tarpey, of San Francisco, are receiving congratulations of their friends on the arrival of son, born last week.

Capt. Milton E. Reed spent the week-end in Mendocino county. Capt. and Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus have as guests the latter's sisters, the Misses Downing, of Washington, D.C., who have arrived to spend the summer. Mrs. S. T. Standach arrived here last Friday from her home in Philadelphia on an extended visit to her son-in-law and daughter, Comdr. and Mrs. J. M. Poole.

Capt. and Mrs. E. L. Beach have as guests the Captain's cousin, Miss Anne Osborne, of Los Angeles, who is here on her way home from a trip to Honolulu. Capt. and Mrs. Beach were dinner hosts Monday for Vice Admiral and Mrs. Williams. Capt. and Mrs. Philip Seymour gave a bridge party last Friday night in Vallejo for Capt. and Mrs. Hugo W. Osterhaus, Miss Downing, Lieutenant Commander Alexander, Comdr. and Mrs. W. Wardell, R. S. Edwards, H. E. Overeath, Harold Bowen, H. McCormack, and Mrs. Orr. Capt. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason have returned this morning from a trip to Seattle and Bremerton. During their stay in the North they visited Mrs. Gleason's brother-in-law and sister, Comdr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Shapley, at Keyport. Comdr. Philip G. Lauman will arrive at the station on July 15, accompanied by Mrs. Lauman, Comdr. J. O. Grawne, whom he relieves, and Mrs. Grawne will leave for Norfolk July 29.

Miss Randolph Zane, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Barbara Zane, has left Sacramento for Los Angeles, to visit friends for a month or more. Miss Catherine Cheatham has arrived from school in the East and will spend the summer with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Cheatham. Capt. and Mrs. M. E. Reed and Capt. Frank H. Clarke went to Piedmont last week to attend a luncheon given by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Oscar Long.

SEVENTH CAVALRY ORGANIZATION DAY HOP.

Fort Bliss, Texas, June 26, 1920.

The 7th Cavalry officers and ladies entertained the officers of the various organizations of the El Paso District, together with its many El Paso friends, at a brilliant hop, June 25, at the district officers' club house, Fort Bliss, Texas. This was the grand finale of the annual celebration of the battle of the Little Big Horn. This day is the official regimental day of the 7th Cavalry. The club house proper was ablaze with light and made radiant by the reflection from the trophy cups, standard, colors, guidons and coat of arms used in the decorative scheme. The picture of General Custer, surrounded by the guidons of the troops who fell with him, occupied a prominent place. An enticing lounge was arranged in the wing, where the Navajo blankets and other Indian decorations called back a valiant past of yesterday. The 7th Cavalry orchestra entered into the spirit of the festivities and quickened the feet by their catchy airs.

As the guests arrived they were greeted by the adjutant, Captain Cunningham, who presented the guests to those in the receiving line, who were Mrs. Charles Symmonds, wife of the commanding officer; Mrs. Robert M. Nolan, wife of Colonel Nolan; Mrs. Walton Goodwin, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Goodwin; Mrs. Ben H. Dorcy, wife of Major Dorcy; Mrs. William O. Wetmore, wife of Major Wetmore, the surgeon. All branches of the Service were represented, 400 attending the hop.

CAMP STOTSENBURG.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., May 16, 1920.

Lieut. and Mrs. Morrison entertained at dinner and bridge for Major and Mrs. Kennington, Capt. and Mrs. Mills and Lieut. and Mrs. Barriger. Mrs. Perry entertained at bridge Monday morning at supper for Major and Mrs. Reese, Major and Mrs. Kennington, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Crane, Capt. and Mrs. Mills and Capt. and Mrs. Trimble. After supper bridge was played.

Lieut. and Mrs. Iaker gave a dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Miss Mix and Lieutenant Gunther. Mrs. Carroll entertained at bridge Friday for Mmes. Crane, Mills and Perry. Lieut. and Mrs. Bell gave a dinner Friday for Lieut. Col. March, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Crane, Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Stone and Mrs. Stone, sr., Miss Frieda Bell, Mrs. Hempstead and Lieutenant Barrett and Hussle.

Major and Mrs. Brown gave a dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Kennington, Mrs. Trimble, Capt. and Mrs. Mills and Lieutenant Maxwell. Lieut. and Mrs. Freeman gave a dinner the same evening for Capt. and Mrs. Herbert, Capt. and Mrs. Carroll, Captain Steipes and Miss Dunlop, all afterwards attending the hop.

Mrs. Stone has returned from a ten-days' stay in Baguio, where Lieut. and Mrs. Marx are spending a few days. Dr. and

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week for Capt. and Mrs. Sherwood. Major and Mrs. McCloskey Mrs. Hartman are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, who has received the name Doris Kathleen.

Captains Candee and Wagner entertained at a dinner last and Mrs. Kelly, of Manila, are guests of Captain Lackey at his quarters in the Artillery garrison. Capt. and Mrs. Brown entertained them at tea Saturday, their other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Herbert and Miss Dunlop.

Capt. Edwin and Lieutenant Hine are the guests of Col. and Mrs. Crane this week-end, having come up to play baseball on the Corregidor team. Lieut. and Mrs. Pivotto and Mr. and Mrs. Teuteur, of Manila, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Tuteur.

The Corregidor baseball team arrived Saturday to play the Stotsenburg team, and the first game was played that afternoon. The score was 8-11 in favor of Stotsenburg. A second game was played Sunday morning, the score being 5-7 in favor of the visitors.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., May 28, 1920.

Capt. and Mrs. Brown entertained at dinner Monday for Mrs. Walker, Miss Dunlop and Captain Steipes, the occasion being Captain Steipes' birthday.

The 1st and 2d Squadrons of the 9th Cavalry are out on a ten-days' hike. Mrs. Perry has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Mills during Captain Perry's absence, and Mrs. Barriger is the guest of Mrs. Goings.

Mrs. Trimble entertained at dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Perry. Mrs. Goings entertained at dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Sherwood, Mrs. Barriger and Mrs. Trimble. Mrs. Sherwood left Monday for Corregidor, where she will visit Mrs. Robert G. Erwin, who has stayed at Camp Stotsenburg several times as the guest of Mrs. Sherwood and Mrs. Crane.

Capt. and Mrs. Herbert entertained at dinner Thursday for Captain Lackey and his guests, Major and Mrs. McCloskey and Mrs. Kelley. The Thursday morning bridge club met with Mrs. Iaker, two tables playing. Mmes. Burroughs, Tudor, Ward, Lima, McDonald and Miss Bell and Miss Mix. High scores were made by Mrs. Tudor and Mrs. McDonald.

Col. and Mrs. Crane gave a dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Carroll, Lieut. and Mrs. Neilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Stone, two tables playing. Mmes. Morrison and Going. Colonel Heard entertained at dinner Friday for Mmes. Du Frenne, Trimble, Mills, Reese, Hayes, Morrison and Going. Colonel Heard and Lieutenant Gorman and Horne, all afterwards attending the hop. Mrs. Paine gave a bridge party Saturday for Mmes. Perry, Stone, Trimble, Mills, Reese, Hayes, Morrison and Going. Colonel Heard entertained at dinner Friday for Mmes. Du Frenne, Trimble and Lieut. and Mrs. Marx.

Major and Mrs. Tyler have gone to Fort McKinley for station. Mrs. Tuteur entertained informally at bridge Monday for Mmes. Crane, Mills and Carroll. Captain Lackey entertained at dinner Sunday in honor of his guests, Major and Mrs. McCloskey and Mrs. Kelly, of Manila. His other guests were Capt. and Mmes. Brown, Herbert and Brewer and Captain Steipes.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., May 30, 1920.

Mrs. Crane entertained informally at bridge Wednesday for Mmes. Isker, Clark and Sweetly. Major and Mrs. Kennington and their three daughters, Dorothy, Virginia and Caroline, are traveling in China. Capt. and Mrs. Brown entertained at dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Freeman and Capt. and Mrs. Brewster.

Mrs. Herbert and Miss Dunlap gave a dinner Friday and another Saturday. Their guests at the first were Capt. and Mrs. Carroll, and Lieutenants Heninger, Thorne and Dr. Bockey. On Saturday they entertained Capt. and Mrs. Tuteur, Lieut. and Mrs. Freeman and Lieutenants Richards and Black. Mrs. Hayes entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Thorne and Mrs. Morrison. After dinner old-fashioned guessing games were played.

The first Thursday morning bridge club met this week with Miss Bell, two tables playing. Col. and Mrs. Reese entertained Mrs. Goings, Mrs. Barriger and Colonel Heard at dinner on Thursday. Major and Mrs. Brown gave a dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Miss Mix, Lieut. and Mrs. Bell, Miss Frieda Bell, Colonel March and Major Cummings, all attending the hop later.

The second bridge club met Thursday morning with Mrs. Trimble. Mrs. Isker entertained a table of bridge Thursday for Mmes. Du Frenne, Clark, Kaufman and Walker.

Memorial Day was observed by an impressive ceremony. The children had been up early scanning the country for flowers, and a procession formed at the post exchange at ten o'clock to march to the cemetery. The flowers were conveyed there in escort wagons and the procession was composed of Colonel Heard, Lieutenant Colonel Crane, Major Reese, Lieutenant Colonel March, Major Brown and Captain Going. A battery of Field Artillery and three troops of Cavalry. Services were conducted by Chaplain Carter, 9th Cav., who made an excellent address. National hymns were sung and music was rendered by Colonel Crane on "Our Soldier Dead," after which the ladies and children decorated the graves.

NOTES OF THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Tientsin, China, May 30, 1920.

News that the pay bill has become a law has had a great effect on the spirits (as well as the pocketbooks) of the outfit, and we who have been discouraged and depressed over the financial situation here are feeling a bit more cheerful. Many of our old friends in the Service who have served in this city before probably envy us being here, now that the States are in such a stage of unrest, but most of them are feeding their minds from memories of the old days, when an American dollar was worth about two Chinese ones, and many times more. Those days are no more, and the prices remain the same as on the old scale of two for one. When one only gets ninety-six cents on a dollar, and has to make it go twice as far as before, there is a question of whether China is a desirable station financially or not. We are on a commutation basis, of course, but when that commutation has to cover exorbitant rent, coal at \$7.50 per ton (most families require from five to seven tons in a month in the winter to keep even comfortable), electric light wiring and fixtures, shelves, closets, and all repairs on houses, and tremendous light and water bills to be paid out of one little check, there is not much left for other things. Food is cheap, but clothes are not. Many of our families are doubled, living together and cutting down the expense in that way. We all have the hope that a fixed rate of exchange will be adopted, and are striving in every way to accomplish this for our own sakes and for the friends who will follow us. So you all back home can realize how this increase of pay has raised the morale of the 15th Infantry more than any one thing could do.

With all the financial trouble, we are a very friendly family, and there are very few, if any, who would have passed up the chance for service here in China, the land of the pigtail. It is interesting and any officer or man who gets the chance to come over should jump at the opportunity. Just one word of warning. Bring every single bit of furniture and furnishings that you possess, from the kitchen on up, for everyone has to furnish a house complete, all houses are big, and, while the Q.M. is willing to help all that is possible, his supply is never very large.

There is a live baseball team that seems to be making things

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him among the local teams, and a game is pulled off nearly every Wednesday and Saturday. Many of the enlisted men have been taking advantage of the personally conducted tours under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. to visit the Ming tombs and Peking. Many are trying to study Chinese, but the strenuous work of morning and afternoon drills gives them little time.

The target season has opened and the 3d Battalion, under command of Major John N. Robinson, is at Liuchuan now. It will finish about June 15 and go to the summer camp at Chingwangtang for a month, being followed consecutively by the 1st and 2d Battalions. Several of the families have made plans to spend the summer at Chingwangtang, and will live in tents on the beach.

Capt. and Mrs. Victor S. Constant, stationed with the 9th Cavalry at Camp Stotsenburg, Philippines, have been guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Harry N. Rising for three weeks. Capt. and Mrs. Constant had been touring Japan and hoped to catch a transport here, missing it by a few hours. After visiting Pekin they returned to Tientsin and have been feted by many old friends in this regiment. Among the parties given was a bridge party for Mrs. Constant at Mrs. Moore's home on Wednesday morning, preceded by a large party which Mrs. Rising gave on Monday at her quarters. Mrs. Neff and Mrs. J. Garza also entertained at a charming bridge party, honoring Mrs. Constant. Most of the ladies of the garrison were present at these parties, for, with about two exceptions, all play this fascinating game, which is of immense value here to while away many lonely hours. Mrs. Hutchinson entertained at tea for Capt. and Mrs. Constant and Lieut. and Mrs. Rising on Sunday, and on Monday Mrs. Walter Ketcham gave a dainty tea for Mrs. Constant, Ki-ting, Sepulveda, sr. and jr., Mrs. Macon and Mrs. Robinson gave a tea on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Constant.

Mrs. Hutchinson entertained the weekly bridge club at her very attractive home on Tuesday. This club is the only real diversion that the women have and it is certainly enjoyed by all. Lieut. and Mrs. Eyster entertained Captain Lancaster and Lieutenant Graham at dinner on Tuesday. Major and Mrs. Lansome have returned from an extended stay in Shanghai, where they were guests of Major Raname's parents. Dr. and Mrs. Sisfert, from the Dental Corps, have joined the regiment, coming from McKinley. Mrs. Harry B. Sepulveda, jr., gave a dainty luncheon for Mrs. Constant on Thursday. The other guests were Mrs. Thibadeau, Mrs. Ketcham, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Macon, Mrs. Sepulveda, sr., Mrs. Rising and Mrs. Doble.

Captain Lancaster and Lieutenant Graham entertained, at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Constant, Lieut. and Mrs. Rising, Lieut. and Mrs. Sepulveda, Mrs. Sepulveda, sr., on Friday night, and on Saturday night gave a dinner for Mrs. Robert Macon and John Robinson, whose husbands are on the range.

The annual races of the Tientsin Club have been held this week, and drill has begun an hour earlier than usual so that the outfit could attend. We hear that some of the regiment won, among them several of the ladies, who had wonderful luck. It has been the only thing on the outside that has happened for a long time in the line of diversion, and many enjoyed the four days.

Col. Louis Chappellear has been in Tientsin a month, being called here by the illness of Mrs. Chappellear, who came up to be the guest of Col. and Mrs. Crafton, and has been very ill since arriving. They are returning on this transport and will go directly on to the States. Quite a number of officers will leave on this boat, which sails for Manila to-morrow. Lieut. and Mrs. John Doble are leaving for the States; Capt. and Mrs. McGuire will leave for Manila; Col. and Mrs. Chappellear, Capt. and Mrs. Conant, and Lieutenant Carter, Ratten, Glack and Captain Doherty will be passengers. Captain Bond has been ordered before a retiring board in Manila and will leave to-morrow. Mrs. Bond, with the two children, will not go until the next transport. The regimental boxing team will also go to Manila for a series of matches, being away about two months.

To-day, Memorial Day, opens the rainy season here, and the entire regiment's officers and men have spent the whole morning visiting the different cemeteries where American soldiers have been buried. In the Japanese concession is the grave of Colonel Liscum, who was in command of the 9th Infantry at the battle of Tientsin in 1900, and it is an interesting fact that, aside from the wreaths placed on his grave by the Americans, there were one each from the Japanese Consul General and from the general commanding the Japanese troops here. Wreaths were placed on every American soldier's grave in Tientsin and appropriate services held in the Compound by the chaplain.

CLASSIFICATION OF MILITARY HOSPITALS.

G.O. 40, June 26, 1920, War Dept.

Classification, designation and names of military hospitals.— Pending the general revision of Army Regulations and Manual for the Medical Department, now under way, the following changes are announced in advance for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Hospitalization provided by and for the Army, in peace or war, is divided into two main categories, viz.: a. The stationary or fixed establishments. b. The field or mobile units.

2. In time of peace, at home or abroad, and in the "Zone of the Interior" in time of war, only two types of fixed establishments are maintained, viz.: a. Station hospitals (formerly called post hospitals, camp hospitals, etc.). b. General hospitals (including those formerly called department hospitals, and base hospitals).

3. None of the fixed establishments mentioned in the preceding paragraph will be given a numerical designation. They will be identified by giving the type title of the hospital and its location; for example: "Station Hospital, Camp Taylor, Ky.;" "Station Hospital, Fort Greble, R.I.;" "Station Hospital, Coblenz, Germany;" "Station Hospital, Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, P.I."

4. In addition to the type, title and location, each general hospital mentioned in paragraph 3 will bear the name of a deceased distinguished medical officer of the United States Army; for example: "Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif."

5. The names of general hospitals will be announced in orders by the War Department as required from time to time. (See paragraph 14.)

6. Hospitals established at garrisoned posts, forts, stations, cantonments, camps, etc., will be designated as Station Hospitals, and each will normally receive patients only from the garrison to which it belongs. In exceptional instances they may be so located and established as to meet the needs of a certain district or section, or may be designated to receive special cases from any place within the department or section under whose control they function.

7. Hospitals designed to serve general and special rather than local needs will be designated as General Hospitals. They will be located at such points as may be determined by the War Department, acting upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General.

8. For the hospitals mentioned in paragraph 2 no standard capacity is prescribed. Their capacity will be based solely on the principle of adequacy, and will vary according to the local and general requirements.

9. In time of actual or threatened hostilities, or whenever in time of peace troops are engaged on any field work where the fixed hospitalization mentioned in paragraph 2 is not available or is insufficient to meet the needs, the following additional standard types are established: Mobile units, division, corps or army units. a. Hospital Companies (formerly called Field Hospital Companies). b. Surgical Hospitals (formerly called Mobile Hospitals). c. Evacuation Hospitals. d. Convalescent Hospitals (formerly called Convalescent Depots). Fixed Establishments, units of the communications zone with an army in the field: e. Station Hospitals (formerly called Camp Hospitals, and for an army in the field to have a standard capacity of 300 beds).

f. General Hospitals (formerly called Base Hospitals, and for an army in the field to have a standard capacity of 1,000 beds).

10. These sanitary formations, which accompany an army in the field, are designated by numbers consecutively from one upward for each type by the War Department. Location will not be given; for example: Evacuation Hospital No. 6, Station Hospital No. 4, General Hospital No. 19.

11. The system of nomenclature herein prescribed readily identifies a unit with an army in the field from one serving in the zone of the interior, the former always bearing a number and not giving its location, the latter always giving location but not bearing a number.

12. Station hospitals, in peace or war, will function under such local, district, section or departmental control as may be prescribed by the tactical or departmental commanders under whom they are serving.

13. General hospitals within the continental limits of the United States will function under the control of the Surgeon General. Those in the insular possessions, and those belonging to an expeditionary force, will function under the control of the departmental or tactical commanders under whom they are serving.

14. In consonance with the above, and effective July 1, 1920:

a. All fixed hospitals, maintained by the Army at home or abroad and not specially designated below as General Hospitals are discontinued and will be known as Station Hospitals. They will include all those formerly called Pest Hospitals, Camp Hospitals, and the Base Hospitals at San Antonio and El Paso, Texas.

The Department Hospitals will be known and named as follows: b. Manila, P.I. will be the "Sternberg General Hospital," in honor of Brig. Gen. George Miller Sternberg, U.S.A., who served as Surgeon General of the Army from 1893 to 1902, and founded the Army Medical School.

c. Honolulu, Hawaii, the "Tripler General Hospital," in honor of Major Charles Stewart Tripler, surgeon, U.S.A., who served as a medical director of the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War.

d. The new hospital to be constructed on the military reservation at El Paso, Texas, for which funds have already been appropriated, will be known as the "William Beaumont General Hospital," in honor of Major William Beaumont, surgeon, U.S.A., who conducted epoch-making investigations of the physiology of digestion.

The General Hospitals will be known and named as follows:

a. No. 21, at Denver, Colo., will be known as the "Fitzsimons General Hospital," in honor of First Lieut. William Thomas Fitzsimons, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, U.S.A., killed in the World War. f. No. 19, at Oteen, N.C., will be known as the "O'Reilly General Hospital," in honor of Brig. Gen. Robert Maitland O'Reilly, U.S.A., who served as Surgeon General of the Army from 1902 to 1909. g. No. 6, Fort McPherson, Ga., will be known as the "Lawson General Hospital," in honor of Surgeon General Thomas Lawson, U.S.A., who served as Surgeon General of the Army from 1886 to 1891. h. No. 28, Fort Sherman, Ill., will be known as "Lovell General Hospital," in honor of Surgeon General Joseph Lovell, U.S.A., who served as Surgeon General of the Army from 1818 to 1836, being the first officer to bear that title. i. No. 41, Staten Island, N.Y., is announced and will be known as the "Hoff General Hospital," in honor of Col. John Van Rensselaer Hoff, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who devoted unremitting effort to the efficient organization and administration of the Medical Department.

j. The Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C.; k. The Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., will retain their present names.

15. To perpetuate this system of naming general hospitals the Surgeon General will maintain in his office and hold available for publication in general orders whenever required a list of names, with appropriate citations, sufficient for the nomination of any number of general hospitals that may be established in the zone of the interior during sudden expansion incident to war.

16. All current regulations in conflict with the foregoing are rescinded.

THE VICTORY MEDAL CIRCULAR.

Coincident with the statement issued on June 21 and printed on page 1340, our issue of June 26, appeared the Victory Medal Circular (Circular No. 188), W.D., dated May 20, 1920. The substance of the circular follows:

WAR DEPT., WASHINGTON, MAY 20, 1920.
ISSUE OF VICTORY MEDAL, BATTLE CLASPS, AND CLASPS, FOR SERVICE IN THE WORLD WAR.

The issue of the Victory Medal, either with or without battle clasps, or clasps, to persons entitled thereto in accordance with the provisions of War Department G.O. No. 83, 1919, as amended or interpreted by War Department G.O. Nos. 90, 113 and 129, 1919, all extracted in Sec. IV hereof, will be governed by the following provisions of this circular.

Section I.—Instructions for Applicants.

(Persons to whom Victory Medal, Battle Clasps, or Clasps, are due and service required for various awards are given in Sec. IV.)

1. Applications—to whom submitted, and on what form.—

a. All persons, nurses and field clerks excepted, who have been discharged from the military service, or next of kin of deceased persons, entitled to and desiring a Victory Medal will submit applications on forms prescribed in subpar. b to nearest U.S. Army post, camp, or main recruiting station for verification and approval by the commanding officer or an officer designated for the purpose by recruiting officers. Officers and enlisted men in the Service desiring Victory Medals will submit applications on prescribed form to their immediate commanding officers for verification and approval. Members of Army Nurse Corps, Army field clerks, and field clerks, Q.M.C., still in Service will forward applications through immediate commanding officers to Surgeon General of Army in case of nurses, and to The Adjutant General of Army in case of field clerks. Those not in Service will forward applications directly to Surgeon General or The A.G., respectively. No supporting papers will be required with applications of nurses. Field clerks will support their claims as required of officers. When applications are sent individually, the envelope will be conspicuously marked "Victory Medal."

b. Enlisted men or ex-enlisted men will make application on Form No. 740, A.G.O. (white); officers by ex-officers (contract surgeons and cadets), on Form No. 740-a, A.G.O. (blue); members or ex-members of Army Nurse Corps, on Form No. 740-f, A.G.O.; field clerks or ex-field clerks, on Form 740-g, A.G.O.; but when application is made by next of kin for any of above who is deceased, Form No. 740-b, A.G.O. (salmon), will be used. In making applications for forms applicants will state specifically within which of above classifications they come; they will further state whether the forms for true extract from discharge certificate are desired. The person's status at the time of completion of service for which he claims medal will govern, e.g., if his service was as an officer, but he has since been discharged and is now an enlisted man, he will nevertheless use officer's application form and extract form; if his service for Victory Medal was as enlisted man, but he has since become field clerk, he will make application as enlisted man.

c. Applicants for Victory Medal, Army nurses and field clerks excepted, may secure necessary blank forms by applying either in person or by mail to nearest U.S. Army post, camp, or recruiting station. Nurses will apply to Surgeon General of Army, Washington, D.C., for application blank; field clerks apply directly. The A.G. of the Army for forms.

2. Application in person.—If applicants, nurses excepted, present applications in person, discharge certificate, or discharge order in case of officer to whom no discharge certificate was issued, must be presented with application.

3. Application by mail.—a. In case applicant is no longer in Service and makes application by mail for Victory Medal, there must accompany application his discharge certificate, or a true extract from his discharge certificate prepared on Form No. 740-c, A.G.O., for enlisted man, or on Form No. 740-d, A.G.O., for officers, or in case of officers to whom no discharge certificate was issued, discharge order or true copy thereof. This provision as to officers also applies to contract surgeons and field clerks. The true extract from discharge certificate or true copy of discharge order must be attested by a civil officer empowered to administer oaths or certified by an officer of Regular Army. The true extract from discharge certificate

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must be a full, literal, and complete copy of all written or printed matter appearing on both sides of discharge certificate opposite headings extracted on Form No. 740-c, A.G.O., or Form No. 740-d, A.G.O., together with any notation or stamp thereon with reference to previous use of the discharge certificate for purpose of obtaining Victory Medal. The true copy of discharge order must be a full, literal, and complete copy of all written or printed matter appearing on both sides of discharge order, together with any notation or stamp thereon with reference to a previous use of the discharge order for the purpose of obtaining Victory Medal.

b. If applicant forwards original discharge certificate with application, he need not send true extract thereof.

4. Application by next of kin.—In case a person entitled to Victory Medal either with or without battle clasps, or clasps, has died, his next of kin should make application in his stead on Form No. 740-b, A.G.O. By next of kin is meant the first of following who is living: wife, eldest son, eldest daughter, father, mother, eldest brother, eldest sister; and in making application as next of kin applicant affirms himself as closest of living kin in order named above. Application will be submitted and forwarded as provided for those made by other claimants, in person or by mail.

5. Return of original discharge certificates.—Every effort will be made to return immediately to sender any original discharge certificates or discharge order which may accompany his application, but early return should not be expected in view of the great number which will be handled. If the application must be forwarded to The A.G. of the Army for final approval, a very considerable delay may be anticipated.

6. Delay in receipt of medal.—a. Applicants are requested to defer inquiries as to action on their applications until a reasonable time has elapsed. The processes of action on applications and issue of awards are described in Secs. II and III so that the applicant may appreciate the work and correspondence entailed.

b. As indicated in Sec. II, the applicant will be notified by mail from the post, camp, or recruiting station to which his application is sent, as to (1) whether it has been approved and forwarded to Depot Officer, Philadelphia, for issue, or (2) has been forwarded to The A.G. for further consideration.

c. In the first case supporting papers will be at once returned to applicant with notation thereon as to approval; in second case a post card will be sent to applicant advising him of forwarding for further consideration. Inquiry should not be made to post, camp, or recruiting station, unless no word to either effect has been received within a month after application was forwarded.

d. Having been advised that award has been approved, no inquiry should be made to Depot Officer, U.S. Army, Philadelphia, unless medal awarded is not received within three months.

e. Having been advised that application has been forwarded to The A.G. of the Army, Washington, D.C., for approval, no inquiry should be made to The A.G. unless medal is not received within four months from date of application.

f. When inquiry is made as provided in above paragraphs, "Victory Medal" should be plainly marked on envelope. It is anticipated that issue of over 3,500,000 medals with numerous combinations of battle clasps, and clasps, each entailing considerable investigation, will involve a period of at least four months. It is the War Department's desire that the significance of the medal and its accompanying clasps be guarded by careful issue only to those entitled thereto, and to this end investigation of each case is requisite.

Sec. II.—Instructions for Forwarding and Approving Officers.—This section, of which we omit the text, relates to applications received at posts, camps, or recruiting stations; verification of claims; approving applications received; action on application forwarded for approval.

Sec. III.—Instructions for Depot Officer.—Relates to action on approved applications; gives directions as to mailing medals in bulk to The A.G.

Eligibility for Award.

Sec. IV.—Extracts from War Department General Orders governing eligibility for award of Victory Medal, Battle Clasps, and Clasps.

12. Extract from War Dept. G.O. 129, 1919:
V. Award of Victory Medal. * * * * Par. 1, G.O. 83, War Dept., 1919, is amended to read:

1. A war service medal, to be known as the "Victory Medal," will be awarded to all officers, contract surgeons, and enlisted men who served on active duty in the Army of the U.S. at any time between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, and whose service was honorable.

13. Extract from War Dept. G.O. 83, 1919:

2. Battle clasp will be awarded for each of the major operations and for the occupation of a defensive sector. Only one defensive sector clasp will be awarded to any one individual. To be eligible for a battle clasp the officer or enlisted man must have been actually present, under competent orders, in the sector of the army, corps, division, or similar independent organization during the period in which the organization was engaged. The officer or enlisted man may have belonged to the organization in question, been attached to it, or have served with it in some independent capacity. The authorized presence of the person in the locality at the time of operation will be the determining factor in the award of the clasp. Each officer or enlisted man serving in the 1st Army area between Aug. 30 and Nov. 11, 1918, or in the 2d Army area between Oct. 12 and Nov. 11, 1918, will be entitled to the defensive sector clasp, irrespective of awards for major operations. Each officer or enlisted man serving in the areas of corps, divisions, or smaller independent organizations under French, British, Belgian, or Italian commands between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, will be entitled to the defensive sector clasp, irrespective of awards for major operations. Each officer or enlisted man present in an engagement in European Russia since Aug. 1, 1918, or in Siberia since Aug. 15, 1918, will be entitled to a defensive sector clasp. The following operations are announced as major operations:

s. Cambrai. Between May 12 and Dec. 4, 1917.

b. Somme defensive. Between March 21 and April 6, 1918.

c. Lys. Between April 9 and April 27, 1918.

d. Aisne. On the Chemin des Dames and northeast of Rheims between May 27 and June 5, 1918.

e. Montdidier-Noyon. Between June 9 and June 13, 1918.

f. Champagne-Marne. Between July 15 and July 18, 1918.

g. Aisne-Marne. Between July 18 and Aug. 6, 1918.

h. Somme, offensive. Between Aug. 8 and Nov. 11, 1918.

i. Oise-Aisne. Between Aug. 18 and Nov. 11, 1918.

j. Ypres-Lys. Between Aug. 19 and Nov. 11, 1918.

k. St. Mihiel. Between Sept. 12 and Sept. 16, 1918.

l. Meuse-Argonne. Between Sept. 26 and Nov. 11, 1918.

m. Vittorio-Veneto. Between Oct. 24 and Nov. 4, 1918.

n. Clasps will be awarded to each officer and enlisted man who served overseas and is not entitled to a battle clasp under Par. 2, as follows:

o. France. For service in France between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918.

p. Italy. For service in Italy between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918.

q. Siberia. For any service in Siberia.

* Maps showing the extent of the major operations and defensive sectors are available at posts, camps, and recruiting stations, together with other data which should serve to identify a part of the popularly or colloquially known engagements with or exclude them from the major operations or defensive sectors.

(Continued on next page.)



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(Continued from preceding page.)

d. Russia. For any service in European Russia.
e. England. For service in England between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918. The clasp for this service will only be awarded to officers and enlisted men who served in England and are not entitled to one of the other clasps enumerated in this paragraph.

4. Officers and enlisted-men forming part of the personnel of the crews of Army and commercial transports operating between the U.S. and Europe will be included among those authorized to wear one of the clasps enumerated in Par. 3, depending on the European country for which the transport sailed. Not more than one such clasp, however, will be awarded to any one individual under this authority.

14. Extract from War Dept. G.O. 29, 1920:

Victory Medal.—Individuals who served at the Regulation Station at St. Dizier and the billeting region in connection therewith between Oct. 31 and Nov. 11, 1918, will be entitled to the defensive sector clasp authorized in Par. 2, G.O. 83, War Dept., 1919, for those serving in the 1st Army area between those dates.

15. Extract from War Dept. G.O. 90, 1919:

IV. Service as cadet considered in award of * * * Victory Medal. In connection with * * * Par. 1, G.O. 83, War Dept., 1919, service as a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy will be considered same as if rendered as an officer in so far as concerns award of * * * Victory Medal.

16. Extract from War Dept. G.O. 113, 1919:

III. Victory Medal for service in Siberia and European Russia: In connection with G.O. 83, War Dept., 1919, any officer or enlisted man who entered the Service subsequent to Nov. 11, 1918, and has served as a member of the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia or European Russia is entitled to a Victory Medal with appropriate clasps.

Service Ribbon and Stars.

Sec. V.—Extracts from War Department circulars and bulletins governing wearing of Service ribbon for Victory Medal and citation stars and bronze stars.

17. The Service ribbon and bronze and silver stars as described below will not be issued with the Victory Medal. The following extracts will govern, however, in wearing of same:

Extract from War Dept. Bulletin No. 8, 1920, Act of Congress approved Jan. 24, 1920:

Be it enacted by etc. * * * And for each citation of an officer or enlisted man for gallantry in action, published in orders issued from the headquarters of a force commanded by, or which is the appropriate command of, a general officer, not warranting the award of a Medal of Honor or Distinguished Service Cross, he shall be permitted to wear, as the President shall direct, a silver star three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter.

Extract from War Dept. G.O. 83, 1919:

5. A bronze star, three-sixteenths inch in diameter, will be placed on the Service ribbon for each battle clasp awarded under provisions of Par. 2. When an officer or enlisted man has been cited in orders issued from headquarters of a force commanded by (or appropriate command of) a general officer for gallantry in action not justifying award of Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross or Distinguished Service Medal, he will wear a silver star on ribbon of medal and on Service ribbon for each such citation.

6. Pending procurement and issue of Victory Medal, organization commanders are authorized to permit those serving under them to wear the Service ribbon and stars to which they are entitled, as shown by their records.

In case of doubt as to whether an individual officer or enlisted man is entitled to wear Service ribbon and stars, organization commander will forward case for decision to headquarters of army, corps, division, or smaller independent organization in whose defensive sector individual in question served or to which he belonged or was attached during the major operation. Only cases which cannot be decided at inferior headquarters will be forwarded to General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, or to War Department for decision.

Extract from War Dept. Circular 407, 1919:

b. A silver star cannot be worn for any citation for which a Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Medal or Distinguished Service Cross was awarded.

c. The citation must be for gallantry in action. This does not mean extraordinary individual heroism, but it does require that the acts for which awarded were performed in a gallant manner and under hostile fire, and the citation must distinctly show such to have been the case.

3. It has also been brought to the attention of the War Department that bronze stars are being worn in some cases on Service ribbon of Victory Medal for the clasps given in Par. 3, G.O. 83, War Dept., 1919. Bronze stars are authorized only to represent the battle clasps enumerated in Par. 2 of that order, and will not be worn for clasps "France," "Italy," "Russia," "Siberia," or "England." Organization commanders are directed to enforce this provision.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.
Official: P. C. HARRIS, The Adjutant General.

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Vice Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Commander.

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KANSAS, Capt. R. C. Moody, Honolulu, H.T.

LOUISIANA, Capt. John F. Hines, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. E. L. Bennett, Honolulu, H.T.

Division Four.

Rear Admiral A. T. Long.

MINNESOTA, Capt. R. De L. Hasbrouck, Honolulu, H.T.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. W. D. Brotherton, Honolulu, H.T.

MICHIGAN, Capt. G. W. Laws, Honolulu, H.T.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Admiral Wilson also commands Squadron Three and Division Seven.

Division Five.

Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, Commander.

UTAH (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. H. H. Hough, Portland, Me.

DELaware, Capt. J. T. Tompkins, Navy yard, Boston, Mass.

FLORIDA, Capt. P. N. Olmstead, Belfast, Me.

NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. T. J. Senn, Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Division Seven.

ARIZONA, Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. L. M. Nulton, Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

NEVADA, Capt. Luke McNamee, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin, North River, N.Y.

Cruiser Squadron One.

HUNTINGTON, Capt. E. McCaulay, Jr., Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

DES MOINES, Capt. A. St. Clair Smith, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. John Grady, North River, N.Y.

NIAGARA, Comdr. R. R. Adams, New York, N.Y.

SACRAMENTO, Comdr. G. J. Meyers, Trujillo, Honduras.

Division Three.

FREDERICK, Capt. W. P. Scott, Philadelphia, Pa.

PUEBLO, Capt. H. H. Royal, Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. LOUIS, Capt. D. E. Theelen, Philadelphia, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, in European waters.

Destroyer Squadron Three.

Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, Commander.

ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. L. M. Overstreet, Newport, R.I.

Flotilla One.

Capt. A. Buchanan, Commander.

DIXIE (tender), Comdr. W. T. Coan, Jr., Newport, R.I.

Division Forty-two.

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BRECK, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook, Newport, R.I.

TOUCEY, Comdr. C. S. Joyce, Newport, R.I.

WORDEN, Lieut. Comdr. D. H. Stuart, Newport, R.I.

FLUSSER, Comdr. R. S. Galloway, Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

CONVERSE, Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Haas, Savannah, Ga.

Division Forty-three.

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REID, Comdr. V. D. Chapline, North River, N.Y.

ISHERWOOD, Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Tilley, Jr., North River, N.Y.

CASE, Comdr. W. E. Eberle, North River, N.Y.

LARDNER, Boston Navy Yard.

DALE, Comdr. F. H. Roberts, North River, N.Y.

Division Fifty.

OSBORNE, Charleston, S.C.

Flotilla Two.

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GILMELD, Philadelphia, Pa.

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BROOKS, Philadelphia, Pa.

HUMPHREYS, Under construction at Philadelphia, Pa.

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J. FRED TALBOT, Navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

HALE, Comdr. A. S. Farquhar, Charleston, S.C.

PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Brooks, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

ELLIS, Lieut. Comdr. T. E. Van Metre, Newport, R.I.

CROWNISHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wickham, Tampico, Mexico.

Division Thirty-six.

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SCHENCK, Bristol, R.I.

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BILLINGSLEY, Comdr. H. D. Cooke, Newport, R.I.

CHARLES AUBURN, Hampton Roads, Va.

SICARD, Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Dichman, Charleston, S.C.

Flotilla Three.

BLACK HAWK (tender), Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Division Nineteen.

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DUPONT, Comdr. W. Baggaley, Villefranche.

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BARNEY, Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Kaufman, Newport, R.I.

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HARADEN, Charleston Navy Yard.

THOMAS, Comdr. A. H. Rice, Newport, R.I.

Division Twenty-five.

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DAHLGREN, Bristol, R.I.

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GRAHAM, Comdr. C. C. Soule, Bristol, R.I.

MASON, Comdr. Russell Willson, Lubec, Me.

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AYLWIN and **CASSIN**, Philadelphia.

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MCDOUGAL, New York Yard.

O'BRIEN, Newport, R.I.

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Division Four.

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Division Five.

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CONNOR, Norfolk, Va.

STOCKTON, Charleston, S.C.

GWIN, Charleston, S.C.

Division Six.

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KIMBERLY, Boston, Mass.

GREGORY, Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

DYER, Boston, Mass.

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Mine Detachment.

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BALTIMORE, Mare Island, Calif.

LUDLOW, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson, San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Four.

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SEAGULL, Mare Island, Calif.

TANAGER, Charleston, S.C.

LAPWING, Charleston, S.C.

WHIPPOORWILL, Charleston, S.C.

THRUSH, San Diego, Calif.

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ORIOLE, Mare Island, Calif.

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CHATTANOOGA, Capt. Victor A. Kimberly, Malta.

HANCOCK, Capt. J. G. Church, Brest, France.

OLYMPIA, Capt. H. L. Wyman, At Spalato, Dalmatia.

PANTHER, Comdr. C. E. Wood, Brest, France.

FALCON, Brest, France.

RAIL, Brest, France.

REDWING, Brest, France.

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CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. F. G. Cogswell, Sebastopol.

HOVEY, Comdr. S. B. McKinney, Venice, Italy.

LONG, Comdr. A. B. Cook, Spalato.

BROOME, Comdr. O. M. Austin, Southampton, England.

ALDEN, Comdr. W. A. Antrim, En route to Spalato.

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TRACY, Comdr. L. P. Treadwell, Beirut, Syria.

BORIE, Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Clement, Constantinople.

JOHN D. EDWARDS, Comdr. Alexander Sharp, Jr., Constantinople.

WHIPPLE, Comdr. R. F. Bernard, Constantinople.

Division One.

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ALBANY, Capt. W. C. Watt, En route to Chemulpo.

Division Two.

Capt. Thomas A. Kearney, Commander.

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WILMINGTON, Comdr. John B. Rhodes, At Woosung, China.

Division Three.

PAMPANGA, Kongmoon, China.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Manock, Shanghai, China.

PALOS, Lieut. Comdr. G. F. Howell, Ichang, China.

SAMAR, Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Lewis, Changsha, China.

MONOCACY, Chunking, China.

ELCANO, Lieut. Comdr. O. McCauley, Woosung, China.

QUIROS, Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Fergus, Shanghai, China.

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GREER, Comdr. E. R. Shipp, Chefoo, China.

TARBELL, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hoey, Chefoo, China.

LEA, Comdr. George W. Kenyon, Chefoo, China.

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FROM REVEILLE TO TAPS.

It's get up in the morning, when the bugles 'gin to blow,
It's "hit the deck, you doughboys, snap out, don't be so
slow";

"Assembly" sounds a warning, you fall into the line
Before the Sergeant sees you, and "hits" you with a fine
Of "extra-duty" or "K.P." You learn your lesson, eh!
While soldiering in the Army, in the good old U.S.A.

When Mess Call sounds its welcome, you hurry to your seat;
Of beans and "slum" and "mystery hash" you get enough
to eat.

It's "pass me this," and "pass me that," "say you, send
down that punk";
"Get busy there, don't fall asleep, g'wan and hit the bunk."
The banter passes to and fro; it's all in fun you say,
While soldiering in the Army, in the good old U.S.A.

"Fatigue-Call's" sound is jarring; you don the dungarees,
"Right Shoulder" with an iron rake and clean up all the
leaves
Around the post that's blowing. You fume and growl and sweat,
And wish you had your "buzzard," you'd show 'em sure—
and yet
You'd miss the "chow" and fun you had, you'd even miss
the pay
While soldiering in the Army, in the good old U.S.A.

At "Sick-Call" you play 'possum; you say you're feeling ill.
They put your name into a book, you get a "C.O." pill.
You cannot feel the Doctor; he knows you like a book,
He feels your pulse, he thumps your chest, he does not
overlook
A single inch upon you; it's "Duty, on your way!"
While soldiering in the Army, in the good old U.S.A.

Then "Drill-Call" sends a shiver, a-crawlin' down your spine.
Two hours' work, "Squads Right" for you, and "Left Front
into Line";
"Right Shoulder Arms," "Left Shoulder Arms," "Port Arms"
and "Double-Quick";
"Tenshan," "Squads Halt," and "Order Arms," say, make
those "heels to click."
"You're drilling now, old-timer," you hear a Buddy say
While soldiering in the Army, in the good old U.S.A.

When "Taps" comes softly calling, you seek your good
old bunk,
And eagerly you tumble in; you grab yourself a bunk
Of good old sleep. It's tired you are, you wheeze and grunt
and snore,
And dream about your "civies," and the good old days of
yore.
And yet, while you are sleeping there comes another day
Of soldiering in the Army, in the good old U.S.A.

PVT. JOHN H. ZELT.
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NAVY ENLISTED MEN COMMENDED.

The Navy Department has commended the ten men from the U.S.S. Niagara and U.S.S. Tacoma, whose names are given below, for their efficient and splendid services as members of the guard at the American Legation during the recent revolution in Guatemala City. The letter of commendation stated that the conduct of these men, while engaged in duty involving hazard and responsibility, appears to have been in keeping with the best traditions of the Service. Following are the names of the men commended:

U.S.S. Niagara.—Malcolm Ethan Allen, shipfitter, first class; James Monroe Kington, carpenter's mate, third

class; Forest Laborn Wetzel, seaman, second class; and Walter Sam Young, seaman, all U.S.N.
U.S.S. Tacoma.—Paul Paisley Burnip, seaman; Clifford Oliver Cain, boatswain's mate, first class; Edgar Garnett, seaman, second class; Jonathan Emery Gaylord, seaman; Walter Raymond Hamilton, machinist's mate, first class; and John James Little, seaman, second class, all U.S.N.

The Secretary of the Navy has commended the following members of the crew of the U.S.S. Bridgeport for heroism in rescuing three members of the Flotilla commander's barge from drowning after the barge had caught fire and the men were forced overboard: Edward Belmont Hendricks, chief quartermaster; John William Kehoe, chief storekeeper, and William Carter Longton, chief quartermaster, all U.S.N.

BRITISH INDIAN ARMY PENSIONS.

New Scale for Officers.

The revised scale of pensions for officers of the British Indian army, recently announced, is given by the London Times. For officers of the rank of lieutenant colonel and under, the scale of retired pay will be that of Sept. 13, 1919, plus an "Indian element" of £50 a year after eighteen years' service for pension, calculated under Indian Army Regulations, increasing by £12 10s. a year up to twenty-four years' service, and by £15 a year from twenty-five years' service up to a maximum of £200 a year after twenty-nine years' service. An officer must have eighteen years' pension service in order to qualify for a retiring pension. For colonels the scale will be applicable with an "Indian element" of £100, and subject to the total pension being in no case less than £800 a year.

The result of this revision will be to give majors of over eighteen years' service pensions ranging from £245 to £590 a year, in lieu of £200 to £432 a year. Lieutenant colonels will get from £650 to £800 a year in lieu of £465 to £700, and substantive colonels £800 to £900 in lieu of £700. For general officers the former army order scale of Sept. 13, 1919, will be applied without any Indian element, but the service element will be not less than the difference between the maximum pension of the rank and the maximum rank element, irrespective of length of service. The minimum rate for each grade of general officer will be the maximum of the rank immediately below, and the maximum rate will be that shown in the army order. The rates for invalided officers were still under consideration, and will be issued shortly. Additional pensions of £200 and £100 a year will be granted to military officers on the supernumerary list who have held certain high civil appointments.

Revised rates of pension for the Indian Medical Service have also been approved at the following rates: £400 a year after seventeen years' service, and thereafter for successive years £430, £460, £500, £540, £580, £620, £660, £700, £750 and £800. The maximum (£800) will be admissible after twenty-seven years' service. The additional pensions for administrative officers of the Indian Medical Service will be continued at the existing rates.

The revised rates of pension will be payable as from April 1, 1919, to all regular officers who, being otherwise entitled, have rendered satisfactory paid military service during the World War, including officers re-employed and since reverted to retirement. Temporary rank held during the World War, followed by substantive promotion to that rank, will count as service in the rank towards pension. The revised rates will be subject to alteration after July 1, 1924, to an extent not exceeding twenty per cent. Revised rates of leave pay, pay while on duty in Europe, and unemployed pay will be announced later. Officers will be free to elect the revised rules or to remain under existing rules. Revision of the pension scales for officers and warrant officers of Indian army departments, for lady nurses of Queen Alexandra's military nursing service for India, and for officers of the Royal Indian Marine was under consideration.

SORE BACKS ON ARMY ANIMALS.

Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, U.S.A., commanding the Southern Department, has issued important instructions to his command, relative to the prevention of sore backs on animals, which have been allowed to develop by carelessness or ignorance. General Dickman in Bulletin 33, June 10, 1920, issued at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, says:

1. Reports received at these headquarters show that saddle galls, abrasions, lumps, bruised withers, and other forms of sore backs have developed among the animals of some of the mounted commands in this department during recent marches, which indicates all too plainly that there is serious lack of instruction regarding proper methods for prevention and remedy of such injuries, and a failure to enforce march discipline until after the damage has occurred.

The measure to be taken for the prevention of such injuries to animals, as well as some of the remedies that long experience has proven to be desirable, are set forth on pages 367-368, Cavalry Drill Regulations.

2. It is entirely practicable to make long marches, even under adverse conditions, without any sore backs occurring. The first essential in securing this desirable result is the prompt and resourceful application of preventive measures.

Experienced Cavalrymen know that the first and most important means of prevention of sore backs is to require the trooper to sit his horse at all times in the position of the soldier mounted. The more adverse weather conditions, especially extreme heat, the more resourceful must be the commanding officer and his subordinates in promptly anticipating and providing necessary measures to prevent sore backs. Efficient march discipline must be established the very first day of the march. This requires a special unrelenting attention on the part of the commanding officer, his subordinate officers, and non-commissioned officers to insure that, at the halts, the inspections, adjustments of equipment and the application of proper remedies are surely and carefully carried out, and that the march itself is carefully conducted with full attention constantly given to all details of gait, distances, halts, dismounting and leading, camps, care of animals and equipment.

3. If, in spite of a resourceful and conscientious application of the rules for prevention of sore backs, an occasional puff or lump develops, then some remedy must be applied without delay. In addition to the usual remedies prescribed, it is directed that where the cause is believed to be due to the unbalanced weight of the rifle, the latter shall be removed from the saddle and carried slung upon the trooper's back until the injury is cured; in severe cases, the trooper may be ordered to continue the march at a walk accompanied by a non-commissioned officer. In cases where the injury does not respond promptly to the remedies applied, then without delay the commanding officer shall require the horse to be taken along as a led horse until again fit for duty.

4. It is the purpose of these instructions to bring forcibly to the attention of all commanding officers and all subordinate officers and non-commissioned officers of mounted organizations the prime necessity of so caring for the animals that a march no matter how adverse the conditions, must find both men and

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animals in good condition at any and all stages of its progress. All commanding officers concerned, commencing at once, will include a suitable period of instruction in this matter in their schedules of instruction with a view to inculcating the doctrine that the training of officers of all grades must be such that solicitude for the condition of horses on the march is second nature; constant effort should be made, however severe the work, to stimulate the pride of the trooper in having and in keeping his mount in fit condition. If such stimulus is ineffective, then the remedy, if the trooper is at fault, lies in another direction.

AMERICAN PARCEL POST PACKAGES FOUND IN FRANCE.

More than 100,000 American parcel post packages which have been lying in French ports undelivered for many months have been found by Y.M.C.A. investigators, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Paris of June 18. This discovery was brought to light by the posting in French ports of a request by Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster General of the U.S., that the French accelerate deliveries. Owen A. MacGill, postmaster of the Paris Y.M.C.A., said on that date that the investigators found 40,000 American packages at Havre. Other packages are at Brest, Bordeaux, St. Nazaire and Cherbourg. Besides these, a large number of packages were discovered in the Paris customs house, of which the Y.M.C.A. has obtained possession of more than 2,000 after paying charges of 10,000 francs. These have been delivered or returned to the senders. According to estimates by the investigators, one per cent. of the parcels were addressed to Service men, twenty per cent. to American civilians and the remainder to French citizens, many of the packages for the latter being gifts from soldiers who have returned to the United States. It has been suggested that an embargo be placed on packages to France or that American post office experts be sent to straighten affairs.

GERMAN ZEPPELIN DELIVERED TO BRITISH.

The great German Zeppelin L-71, the largest ever constructed, was formally delivered to the British government on July 1, 1920, in accordance with the terms of the peace treaty, and was placed in the airbase at Pulham, England. This Zeppelin is said to have been constructed for the purpose of bombing New York and is credited with having a cruising radius of 12,000 miles with a speed of 100 miles an hour.

FORT SHERIDAN RECALL HASTENS TO EXPLAIN.

The Fort Sheridan Recall of June 19 publishes the following editorial under the heading, "No Offense, Gentlemen": "Much surprise was doubtless occasioned by an item printed on page 1 of last week's Recall, as follows: 'Both Houses of Congress have illiterates and non-English speaking aliens who have declared their intention to become American citizens.' After about a thousand copies had been printed and mailed our intelligent press crew noted the remarkable item and hastened to the editorial sanctum. The article was corrected to read: 'Both Houses of Congress have passed a bill to permit enlistment of illiterates and non-English speaking aliens who have declared their intention to become American citizens.' We assure the gentlemen on Capitol Hill

that since they have passed such excellent legislation—we refer of course to the Pay bill—we are very much their friends, and even if there were defects in their scholastic records, we would not unwittingly refer to them. Meanwhile, we curse the proofreader."

TEACHING IN THE ARMY.

Major James C. Lewis, instructor in the R.O.T.C.: Field Artillery Unit in the University of Chicago, has prepared a practical manual, "Teaching in the Army" as a result of his experiences at the university and as an instructor during the war, which the University of Chicago Press now publishes in the hope that its usefulness may be extended to the entire Army. In a booklet of sixty-four pages Major Lewis has carried out the idea contained in an order issued by the War Plans Division of the General Staff that an integral part of courses for officers should be preparation to teach, and effectively and succinctly indicates how this plan may well be utilized. He discusses the requirements of a good instructor, shows how to arouse the interest of students and hold their attention, points out the best method of question-and-answer when holding recitations, suggests how the best results may be obtained on the general subject of drill, how recitations may be planned to the greatest advantage and devotes a chapter to marking, grading and rating. The book is an encouraging symptom of the movement to improve teaching technique in the Army, and an example of applying modern methods of general education to a special form of instruction.

Fresh from overseas, with one gold chevron on his sleeve, Pvt. Octavus Caesar Augustus Johnsing, of the Stevedores, made a gallant figure on the street. He was noticed to stop and look longingly at every store that gave evidence of formerly having been devoted to the distribution of thirst-quenching goods.

Finally, a policeman accosted him and asked: "In trouble, my man? Anything I can do for you?"

"Mistah Ossifer," replied Johnsing, "Ah jest wants ter put mah hand on yo' shouljah an' sob mah ha't out!"

"What's the trouble? What makes you feel so bad?" sympathized the cop.

"Well, Ah's gwine to tell yer," answered Private Octavius. "Here Ah is," tapping his gold chevron with a long black finger, "jest back from Europe after lickin' dem Huns an' makin' de world safe fo' de Democrats, jest as Ah 'greed, an' what yo' s'pose? Jest as soon as Ah lef' dis 'ere country an' took mah patronage 'way fum' de saloons dey jest nachully went out o' bus'niss!"

—*Stars and Stripes*.

Army Blanket—A strong, woolen blanket, not less than 7 feet nor more than 7 feet 3 inches long, nor less than 5 feet 3 inches nor more than 5 feet 9 inches wide, having a nap on both sides.—*New Standard Dictionary*.

Just the same, we defy the New Standard's own contortionist, equipped with issue winter underwear for pajamas, with issue field shoes for a pillow and with the vin rouge bottle brought back from town making a hump under the tick in the middle of his back, to have a nap on more than one side of the durn thing.—*Home Sector*.

Captain H. at West Point, inspecting cadet's locker: "If I had as interesting a portrait as that in my locker, Mr. Y., I'd take it out and dust it now and then."

Plebe: "I used to up to last month, Sir, but she's engaged now."—*The 1920 Howitzer*.

"I hear that you are boning for Cavalry."

"Nothing doing, man. When they blow recall I don't want to be bothered with any horse."

"The neibrhs have it," remarked the stable sergeant.—*The 1920 Howitzer*.

Corporal: "Don't use your bayonet to drive in those tent pins!"

Rooke: "What shall I use, Sergeant?"

Corporal: "Use your head! Use your head!"—*The Sentinel*.

We shall soon read his signature as "Gen. John J. Pershing, Reserve Corps."—*Buffalo Express*. "Live and learn."

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